Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 174 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1919. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons
30th August	Nankin	6,853
6th Sept.	Somali	6,712

	NATIVE FIRST SALOON. "A" Rs.	SECEND SALOON. "B" Rs.	SERVANTS. DECK. "C" Rs.	"A" Rs.	"B" Rs.	Rs.
BOMBAY TO LONDON :—						
Single ..	742	687	633	524	469	227
Return .	1,113	1,031	950	786	704	340
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES :—						
Single ..	698	655	600	502	447	210
Return .	1,047	982	900	753	671	315

The "B" and "C" rates of Passage Money in the FIRST SALOON and "B" rate of Passage Money in the SECOND SALOON have reference to the situation of the accommodation only. Passengers occupying such accommodation in either class enjoy all the privileges of those paying the higher rate, the only difference being in the position of the cabins allotted.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons
6th August	Dilwara	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.		
25th Aug.	Bandra	..	Karachi and P. Gulf 6 a.m
28th "	Saragola	..	E and S Africa: via Seychelles
28th "	Linga	..	Karachi direct
28th "	Dumra	..	Karachi and P. Gulf Fast Mail

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd. (Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Katsuta Maru	J. Nakamura	2785	14th Aug.	26th Aug.
Yoshida Maru	T. Yoshisaki	4172	25th Aug.	5th Sept.
Kitano Maru	...	3758	23rd Aug.	3rd Sept.
Kitsuka Maru	...	5853	27th Aug.	4th Sept.
Kasago Maru	John Salter	4784	1st Sept.	11th Sept.
Tatsuta Maru	G. Matsushita	3356	8th Sept.	19th Sept.

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI, Manager.

Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Japan).

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 482,000

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamers	Captain.	Arrive Bombay.	Depart Bombay.	Destination.
Awata Maru	K. Tsuji	14th Aug.	25th Aug.	Japan.
Saigon Maru	S. Kondo	18th August	31st August	Japan.
Indus Maru	T. Watanabe	26th August	10th Sept.	Japan.
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	6th Sept.	20th Sept.	Japan.
Indo Maru	....	12th Sept.	17th Sept.	Japan.

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).

For Freight, apply to—

M. UCHIYAMA, Manager.

Ulka Building, Bombay Bank, Post Box ... Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£375,000

HEAD OFFICE:

14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kalantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital	Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital	Paid-up	16,45,259	9	0
Reserve	Funds	12,38,033	5	1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur.	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. AIZAWA, Manager.

Post Box No. 287. Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 5,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 45,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO. Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay. Post Box No. 889.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 30,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,580,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA, Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF DACCA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL. . . . Rs. 5,00,000

DIVIDED INTO 5,000 SHARES OF RS. 100, EACH

Payable with application, Rs. 20 per share with an Admission-fee of Re. 1 per application

On allotment, Rs. 20 per share.

The balance, Rs. 60 per share, is not likely to be called at present; and when called, will be payable in three equal instalments of Rs. 20, each.

Shares still available at par.

BUSINESS COMMENCED FROM 2ND JUNE, 1919.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 4 to 6 per cent. per annum.

Every kind of BANKING and MONEY AGENCY BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

For particulars, enquire of—

MANAGING AGENTS, Bank of Dacca, Ltd., DACCA.

4057

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application.

H. P. STRONGFELLOW, Manager.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security—Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms

It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

RAE & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA. Secretary.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents, Bombay Presidency, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,

DIRECTORS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E.,

Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.,

Jamshed K. Tarachand Esq., Bar-at-Law,

Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Scorjee & Co.),

Lalji Naranji Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.). (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.

Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars, apply to:—

MAVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF CASTOR OIL.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of the Office concerned, sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 25th August, 1919, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the godown of Messrs. Cox's Shipping Agency, Ltd., at Jail Road, Narsingpura (near Oomerkhadi Jail), out of Fort.

464 Barrels about 60 tons Castor Oil.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale. Further conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

SALE OF GALVANIZED STEEL GAS TUBES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the party concerned:—

Ex. s. s. "City of Oran."

D B L 100 C. B. Bombay, 68-539,—172 bundles Galvanized Steel Gas Tubes, sizes ¼, ⅜, ½, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2 and 2½ inches.

Ex. s. s. "Kasama".

D B L. 100, Bombay, 1-530-251 bundles and 249 pieces galvanized steel gas tubes—size ¼, ⅜, ½, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2 and 2½ inches.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot the purchasers and the balance shall be paid within three days from the day of sale against the delivery order.

SALE OF 100 BALES UMRA COTTON.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 26th dayof August, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the godown of Mr. Madhawdas Jaithabhai, 20 Pasta Lane, Colaba, the following:—

By order of Messrs. Brijmohun Praladhkar and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

100 bales Umra Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time knocking the bales to the buyer. Further conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 27th August, at 2-30 p.m& (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned:—

Ex. S.S. Circassia.

No. 1. 1 case Cycle parts.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

Ex. S.S. Japan.

597—1 case stozenberg files.

750 pieces SS/L quality quarto size.

900 pieces SS/L quality foolscape size.

On account of the concerned:—

About 229 tins each 1lbs. German dyes.

111 tins magneta large crystal, 61 tins scarlet soluble, 26 tins orange soluble, 16 tins green soluble, 8 tins violet solubles and 7 tins yellow.

By order of Dwarkadas Gungadas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Baloobhoy Jagunnath Chhaganlal Harishanker:—

2 cases each 120 dozen, nickel small snuff boxes.

On account of the shippers:—

Porcelain vases, jars, fruit and flower plates, flower bowls, tea sets of 15 to 21 pieces, table ornaments, ivory figures, etc.,

On account of the concerned:—

60 packages each 1 cwt iron rivets ½ to 1 inch.

3 dozen pick axes

Miscellaneous:—Military tents, saddles, framed pictures, English piano, National cash register-machines, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23th August, 1919.

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE

IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST, PRICES—THE CHEAPEST

We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India

V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

INVESTORS

BUY YOUR 1945-55 LOAN THROUGH US.

We supply you funds on your paying proper margin.

We also offer you many other advantages.

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LD.

BANKERS,

109, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 4689.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, 27th August, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 203, 207, 456, 460, Cases Nos. 227, 145, Memonwada Road and Nagdevi Street.

Also at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Building Street Nos. 7-9, Case No 227, Second Nowroji Hill Road.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September, at 12 noon, (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Co., Offices:—

A quantity of valuable and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th August, 1919.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS, 23, Churchgate Street.

AUCTION SALE OF DRAWING, DINING AND BEDROOM'S FURNITURE.

SALE ON MONDAY, 25TH AUGUST, 1919, AT 2.30 P.M. (S. T.).

THE BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction, at No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort (latest shop, Messrs. Soundy and Co.), by the order of manufacturer, including—drawing room suite sofa, chairs, cabinet, writing desk, book case, wooden bench sofa, etc.

Other gentlemen's property:

Phonograph records, bicycle, musical box, also some lot jewellery (private gentleman's property), will be sold by Auction.

BOMBAY AUCTION Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th August, 1919.

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents. No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 686 BAGS OF WHEAT.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th August, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the godown of Khanu Musa, at Kurla Street, Dana Bandar, by order of Sheth Vadilal Premchand and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser, Meghji Mulji, the proprietor of the Prince of Wales Flour Mill:—

686 bags of Wheat, Punjab Pishi.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th August, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 14, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO BUY PRESENTATION ARTICLES TO GIVE PRESENTS ON NEW YEARS AND WEDDING OCCASIONS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE REMAINING STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE PRESENTATION ARTICLES OF THE INDO-FOREIGN AGENCY,

At Waterloo Mansions, at Apollo Bunder. High Court Suit No. 1602 of 1919.

Patak vs. Madon.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Waterloo Mansions, Apollo Bunder, the remaining stock-in-trade of the Presentation Articles of the Indo-Foreign Agency, in small lots to suit buyers.

CRAWFORD Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th August, 1919.

DROPS OF INK!

MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!!

and to write with a bad ink is

A BLUNDER.

"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.

Try and reap its Benefit.

G. S. RANADE & CO., BOMBAY No. 4.

SOAPS, CANDLES, &c.

We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons, Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE OF SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BLEACHING POWDER, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc. For Price List, apply to:—

MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO. Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Booksellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in this column at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . .' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
Names and address of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquiries, who must answer advertisements by letter.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisemen Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1896, The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS, supplied to H. M.'s Government. No. 1 Model Rs. 250, No. 2 Model Rs. 330, Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 6

BUILDINGS—Land and Building FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—L. C. E.'s or B. E.'s for an Engineering Firm. Apply to Box No. 8, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4149

WANTED—A WEAVING MASTER for a mill in the Punjab. Apply with testimonials, stating terms to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4129

WANTED—An experienced MANAGER for a Fire Insurance Department. Apply with testimonials stating experience and salary expected to Box No. 970, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4061

WANTED—A MANAGER for a mill in the Punjab with the knowledge of Spinning and Carding. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating terms to Box No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4128

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER (native) required immediately for Baara; must have had experience with European ladies. Free passage, quarters and clothing. Apply with certificates to Post Box No. 296, Bombay. 4165

WANTED by Bombay Firm of Machinery Merchants, a competent ESTIMATE CLERK. Knowledge of preparing specifications and Estimates essential. Apply giving full particulars of experience and copies of testimonials to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 4166

WANTED—Men from British service, who have either resigned or pensioned for the places of Sub-Inspectors of Police and Special Police Officers on Rs. 35 to begin. Apply with testimonials to H. H. the MAHARAJA of KOLHAPUR. 4152

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Competent SHARE TRANSFER CLERKS. Please apply stating qualifications and enclosing copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY, The New India Assurance Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 4148

WANTED—A capable man, thoroughly acquainted with share business. Security to be deposited Rs. 1,000. Handsome salary, good prospects. See personally B. MOTILAL, Hari Hemraj Building, Cavel Street. 4095

WANTED.—An energetic and experienced SALESMAN well connected with the dealers of Mulji Jetha and Jakeria Masjid Markets in Woollen and Cotton Piece Goods. State age, caste, experience and salary required to Box No. 984 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4072

SALESMAN OR BROKER.—Wanted by leading export and import firm an able and experienced salesman or broker for iron and steel. Liberal terms given, which will be discussed and settled personally. Apply to Box No. 904, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4116

REQUIRED A GEOLOGIST—1 Salary between 4 to 6 hundred according to qualifications, (2) Will be guided in all respects as regards leaves, Travelling Allowances and Security by State Rules. Apply to ARMY MINISTER in his Highness' Government Alwar before 1st September with testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered. 4025

WANTED by a large Insurance Company, an experienced GENERAL MANAGER for Head Office to conduct all Insurance business including Life, Marine, Fire, Accident, etc. A very substantial salary offered with excellent prospects. Only men with vast knowledge need apply. Applications treated in the strictest confidence. Apply Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3954

SITUATION WANTED.

A young energetic man seeks EMPLOYMENT as an ADVERTISING MANAGER. A rare opportunity for press, manufacturers, retailers, banks and insurance companies. Can prove "Advertising causes a rapid turn over of capital." Apply immediately to Box No. 12, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4175

WANTED.

WANTED—SPACIOUS PREMISES for office use on hire in Fort on Hornby Road. Apply Box No. 999, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4126

WANTED to purchase.—OLD SHARE BAZAR BROKERS CARD. Communicate with particulars stating price to Box No. 935, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3879

WANTED—A 10 ton Steam Road Roller, quite new or nearly new by some well-known makers. Specifications and quotations for free delivery on rails to be sent at once to THE PRESIDENT, Municipalities, Alwar, Rajputana. 4050

WANTED.—Big GODOWNS on hire for storing Machinery cases. Please apply with full particulars and terms to Box No. 6 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4142

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One PORTABLE ENGINE 8 to 12 N.-H.-P. Two saw benches (quote for new or second hand). MAHARAJ KISHAN 24, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. 4151

CAPITALIST WANTED with Rupees Five Thousand for flourishing second-hand furnitures buying, selling business. Part with interest payable. Apply Box No. 960, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3992

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Gillingham Handbrand CEMENT. Apply to Box No. 9, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4160

FOR SALE.—Two EMPTY BURGUNDY and one EMPTY CLARET HOGSHEADS. What offers. Apply Box No. 11, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4173

FOR SALE—A 5-6 H.P. Indian MOTOR CYCLE with side car in order. Price Rs. 1,100. Write to R. D. PADHYE, 36, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 4074

FOR SALE.—Valuable BUILDING SITES at Peddar Road in plots of convenient sizes varying from 1,500 to 2,500 square yards. Apply CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 4085

FOR SALE—Two tons DAIMLER LORRIES, nearly new. Ready for any reasonable test and immediate delivery. Price Rs. 12,000 each. Apply to J. J. MEHTA, Morarjee Goculdas Chawl No. 2, Khetwady Main Road, Girgaum, Bombay. 4096

SANSKRIT RAJA-MARGA, or the ROYAL ROAD TO SANSKRIT GRAMMAR, Vol. I (by Rajaram Sastri, Girgaon) treating fully the course for St. IVth and Vth in a wonderfully easy and systematic way. 3623

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—The best Kulu Trees selected from the Royal Nurseries, Maidstone, Kent. The Manali Orchards are the highest in the Kulu Valley and entirely under European supervision. 9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5, all charges included by V. P. parcel post, CAPTAIN BANON, Dak Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab. 3668

FOR SALE—Rare opportunity—One four cylinder RENAULT LAUNDETTE body; one four cylinder Daimler laundette body; one two cylinder Renault tonneau body. See Dr. ARDESHIR ERUCHSHAW above Allahabad Bank, Hornby Road, between 9 to 10 a.m. or 2-30 to 3-30 p.m. 4174

ALL modern offices use the D. Gestetner's Duplicator. It saves Money—Time. Are you using one? If so, get your sundries, papers pen, inks now from The BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M

JUST arrived direct from the best English manufacturers.—Files, Inkstands, Account books, Inks, Fountain and Stylo pens, wrapping papers, etc., etc., THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Two BUNGALOWS in Poona, one at Ferguson College Road, and one at Boat Club Road, Civil Line. Apply to Box No. 979, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4063

TO SUB-LET—The GROUND FLOOR of a bungalow on Walkeshwar Road to Vegetarian Hindus only. Rent Rs. 200 per month. Apply to Box No. 969, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4025

TO BE LET from 16th September next Large STABLE situate at No. 6 Morland Road, Byculla, at present occupied by Messrs. Suleman Mirza & Co. Apply to Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, Solicitors, 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3797

PUBLIC NOTICE.

LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

A large and very valuable FRONT PLOT of pension and tax LAND, admeasuring about 16,500 square yards, with a frontage of over 300 feet on LADY JAMSHETJEE ROAD, at MATUNGA, to be sold at once. Two large wells and a frontage at the back on a lane. An ideal place for factories, buildings, etc. Only bona-fide offers will be considered. The advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer. Apply Box No. 985, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4076

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 5-0
Third insertion	Rs. 4-0
Four insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY-UGANDA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

OWING to the enormous number of applications for shares already received, the Directors have decided to close the Bombay and Calcutta Subscription lists on MONDAY, the 25th August, 1919, at 12 noon instead of Thursday, the 28th August as previously advertised.

By order of the Board,
W. H. BRADY & Co. Ltd.,
J. A. KAY,
Director,
Managing Agents.
4158

WANTED.

WANTED—A number of TEMPORARY CLERKS for the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, for a period of six months on the following terms:—

PAY.

	Rs.
Graduates (B. A., or B. Sc., M. A., or M. Sc.), Non-residents of Poona District	100
Under-graduates (i.e. Passed L. A., or passed I. Sc.), Non-residents of Poona District	80
Passed Matriculates, Non-residents of Poona District	80

These rates include War Allowance:

BONUS.

An initial bonus of Rs. 50 on joining appointment at Poona and a terminal bonus of Rs. 50 on completion of six months' *satisfactory* service.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.

Travelling allowance for themselves from their homes to Poona under Civil Service Regulations. Travelling allowance for themselves back to their homes on completion of six months' *satisfactory* service.

CONDITIONS.

1. Candidates will be required to pass a short test examination before appointment.
2. Clerks found unsatisfactory after appointment will be liable to discharge at once and will have no claim to the terminal bonus nor to the travelling allowance for the return journey.
3. Intending candidates should apply in writing to "The FIELD CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS, POONA" their applications being supported by the following documents:—
   (i) A copy of the University Certificate showing the examination passed by the candidate, the original certificate being shown to the F. C. M. A. on the candidate being selected and ordered to join.
   (ii) A certificate showing the place of the candidate's residence from the Head Master of his School or the Principal of his College where he last read." 4002

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

SEALED TENDERS are invited, and will be received by the Controller (Sales) Indian Munitions Board, 19A, Chowringhee, Calcutta, up to MONDAY the 15th September, 1919, for the purchase of the following material:—

			Number	Approximate Total Weight
Mild Steel Plates.	12'X4'X3/16"		13	43 Cwt
do.	20'X4'X3/16"		120	660 ,,
do.	20'X4'X5/16"		28	165 ,,
do.	12'X4'X3/8"		2	13 ,,
do.	35'X7½'X1/2"		4	192 ,,
Mild Steel Angles.	50'X3½"X4"X5/16"		9	30 ,,
do.	45'X3½"X4"X5/16"		11	33 ,,
do.	45'X3½"X5"X3/8"		16	67 ,,
do.	48'X3½"X6"X3/8"		1	5 ,,
do.	46'X3½"X6"X3/8"		1	5 ,,
do.	50'X3½"X6"X3/8"		28	145 ,,
do.	50'X3½"X7"X7/16"		28	188 ,,
do.	49'X3½"X7"X7/16"		3	20 ,,
do.	47'X3½"X7"X7/16"		2	12 ,,
do.	48'X3½"X7"X7/16"		1	6 ,,
do.	49'X3½"X7"X1/2"		3	22 ,,
do.	45'X3½"X7"X1/2"		2	14 ,,
do.	48'X3½"X7"X1/2"		1	7 ,,
do.	50'X4"X4"X9/16"		17	108 ,,
do.	45'X4"X4"X9/16"		3	17 ,,
do.	50'X5"X5"X9/16"		20	161 ,,
do.	50'X6"X8"X9/16"		20	229 ,,
do.	50'X5"X5"X11/16"		20	194 ,,
Mild Steel Channels	50'X7/16"X3½"X7"		15	136 ,,
do.	50'X9/16"X7/16"X3½"X8"		5	51 ,,
do.	50'X11/16"X7/16"X3½"X9"		10	115 ,,

The plates, angles, and channels, were obtained by the Board, through the Director General of Stores, India Office, London, for ship repairs, and are all in perfect condition.

They are stored in the E. I. Railway General Store Depot, Howrah, and can be inspected on production of a written permit, from the Controller (Sales), to the Superintendent, General Store Depot, E. I. Railway, Howrah.

Tender forms, to which is attached a notification embodying the terms and conditions governing the sale, can be had on application *to* the Controller (Sales), on payment of Re. 1 (One) per copy. The forms will, however, be issued free of charge, to Railways and Government Departments.

All tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the covers superscribed "Tender for purchase of material."

D. E. HASTINGS,
Controller (Sales).
Indian Munitions Board,
19A, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
4176

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an adinterim Dividend for the half year ended 30th June, 1919, at the rate of Rs. 60. (Rupees sixty) per share, free of Income Tax, will be paid on and after Monday, the 29th September, 1919, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m (Except on Saturdays when it will be paid between 11 a.m. and 12-30 p.m.) to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on Wednesday, the 17th September, 1919. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to Shareholders at their registered addresses.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 17th September to Wednesday, the 1st October, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. H. BRADY & COMPANY, LIMITED.
J. A. KAY,
Director,
Agents and Managers.
Bombay, 14th August, 1919 4169

THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an adinterim Dividend for the half year ended 30th June, 1919, at the rate of Rs. 150. (Rupees one hundred and fifty) per share, free of Income Tax, will be paid on and after Monday, the 29th September, 1919, at the Registered Office of the Company Nos. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (except on Saturdays when it will be paid between 11 a.m. and 12-30 p.m.) to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on Wednesday, the 17th September, 1919. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to Shareholders at their registered addresses.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday the 17th September, to Wednesday, the 1st October, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. H. BRADY & COMPANY, LIMITED
J. A. KAY,
Director,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th August, 1919. 4170

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an adinterim Dividend on Preference Shares at Rs. 5-8-0 per Share and on Ordinary Shares at Rs. 30-0-0 per Share, free of Income Tax for the half year ending 30th June, 1919, will be paid on and after Monday, the 29th September, 1919, at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (except on Saturdays when they will be paid between 11 a.m. and 12-30 p.m.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on Wednesday the 17th September, 1919. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to Shareholders at their registered addresses.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 17th September to Wednesday the 1st October, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. H. BRADY & COMPANY, LIMITED.
J. A. KAY,
Director,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 20th August, 1919. 4171

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON COMPANY, LTD.

FIRST CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 40,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 1st September, 1919, and the holders of the said shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the office of the Company, at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, 1st August, 1919. 4019

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

PLOTS OF VACANT LAND at Dockyard Road, Reay Road, Belvedere Hill Road, at Masagon, fit for Cinema Theatres, Motor Garages and Godowns, and the two plots about 3,000, and 4,000 square yards, near the Matunga Station and at Marahan Road, Andheri, four minutes' walk from the station, and a Bungalow with vacant land, containing a large compound, and situated opposite Mamlatdar's Kachery at Thana, or all of these either to be let or sold. For further particulars, either see or write to DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS at his Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay. Telephone No. 2466 and at Bungalow, Nepean Sea Road, Nepean Grange, Telephone No. 1668. 3967

WANTED.

1. One grey MARE for riding 14 hands or 14-1, age 5 or under, pure Kathiawari or Arab; must be sound and not have been played polo or raced.
2. One grey or white ARAB HORSE, height 14-3, broken or unbroken to harness; age not more than 8 years, white tail and mane, must be sound.
3. One PONY, broken to harness, height 14 hands, black tail and mane. Age not more than 8 years, sound.
4. One pair Australian grey, blue or red roan, height 15 hands, perfectly sound, age not more than eight years. Broken to harness.

Apply to
J. CRAWFORD, M.R.C.V.S.,
Veterinary Surgeon,
4, Ballasis Road,
Byculla, BOMBAY.
4124

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BEING required two shorthand-writers to take notes of the speeches delivered at the Government Council of this State and to teach tachygraphy at any Government School, are invited, by superior order, those who are qualified to tender in the Portuguese Consulate at Bombay, their proposals, regarding the salary, till the 15th September next. The contract shall last for two years beginning from January next.

The applicants shall be engaged only after they are examined by a Committee appointed by the Council above referred to.

Government Council Secretariate at Nova-Goa, 31st July, 1919.

(Sd.) JERONIMO QUADROS,
Secretary of the Council.
4180

NOTICE.

THE ASSTT. DIRECTOR of S. & T. (Embarkation), Bombay has a certain quantity of Chinese Salted Eggs to dispose of. Interested parties are requested to see samples in "A" Warehouse, Alexandra Docks, and submit quotations to undersigned stating quantity they wish to buy.

(Sd.) O. G. EDWARDS,
Captain,
for A. D. S. & T. (Embn.), Bombay.
August 20th, 1919. 4099

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

SEALED TENDERS are invited, and will be received by the Controller (Sales) Indian Munitions Board, 19A, Chowringhee, Calcutta, up to THURSDAY, the 25th September, 1919, for the purchase of the following material:—

		Number	Approximate Total Weight
Mild Steel Sheets	20'×4'×1/8"	174	621 Cwt.
Mild Steel Plates	7'×2'-6"×1/4"	44	70 ,,
do.	8'×2'-6"×1/4"	30	55 ,,
do.	6'×2½'×5/16"	11	19 ,,
do.	6'×4'×5/16"	25	69 ,,
do.	7'×2'-6"×5/16"	12	44 ,,
do.	7'×4'×5/16"	25	80 ,,
do.	8'×2'-6"×5/16"	4	9 ,,
do.	8'×3'×5/16"	25	69 ,,
do.	9'×2'-6"×5/16"	5	13 ,,
do.	9'×4'×5/16"	15	62 ,,
do.	10'×2'-6"×5/16"	2	6 ,,
do.	10'×3'×5/16"	3	10 ,,
do.	10'×4'×5/16"	13	59 ,,
do.	12'×2'-6"×5/16"	5	17 ,,
do.	12'×4'×3/8"	304	1993 ,,
do.	20'×4'×3/8"	71	776 ,,
do.	12'×4'×1/2"	114	997 ,,
do.	35'×5'-6"×1/2"	7	245 ,,
do.	35'×6'×1/2"	5	191 ,,
do.	35'×6'-6"×1/2"	9	373 ,,
do.	35'×7'×1/2"	6	268 ,,
do.	12'×4'×3/4"	388	5,088 ,,
do.	20'×4'×7/8"	250	3,825 ,,

The sheets and plates, were obtained by the Board, through the Director-General of Stores, Indian Office, London, for ship repairs and are all in perfect condition.

They can be inspected in the Munitions Store Depot, Karachi, on application to the Controller of Munitions, Indian Munitions Board, Karachi.

Tender forms, to which is attached a notification embodying the terms and conditions governing the sale, can be had on application to the Controller (Sales) Calcutta the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board Bombay and the Controller of Munitions, Indian Munitions Board, Karachi, on payment of Re. 1 (One) per copy. The forms will, however, be issued free of charge, to Railways and Government Departments.

All tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the covers superscribed "Tender for purchase of material."

D. E. KEATINGE,
Controller (Sale).
Indian Munitions Board,
19A, Chowringhee, CALCUTTA.
4168

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PAENKHAN SARVARKHAN has contracted to sell to the undersigned the undermentioned properties. All persons having any claim against or to the said properties by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever; are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his residence at Bandra, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground situate, lying and being at Mouze, Virle Parel, in the registration Sub-district of Bandra, in District Thana, more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written and bearing the following particulars:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Phalini No.	Area in Gunthas	Assessment. Rs. as. p.
72	9	Portion of 39	9	1-2-0
78	5	0	24½	3-13-0
			33½	4-15-0

and bearing notified Area Committee No. 73 together with the bungalows, outhouses, wells standing thereon and fenced by wire fencing and bounded as follows i.e., on or towards the North and East by the lands of the Inamdar, on or towards the South by the land of Doming Nambu Sooh, and on or towards the West by the land of Ahmed Malu.

T. C. KHANDWALLA.
Bandra, dated 13th August, 1919. 4088

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai DINBAI DOSSABHAI ALLBLESS and EDULJI DOSSABHAI ALLBLESS, Executrix and Executor respectively of the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. Dossabhai Dadhabhai Allbless have contracted with our client Mr. NANRANDAS PURSHOTAMDAS KAPADIA, for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Naigaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 14462 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward Nos. 6484(1) and Street Nos. 51, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 29, New No. 1455, Old Survey No. , and New Survey No. 1 and 2/1189 and bounded as follows i.e. to say, on or towards the East by Naigaum Road aforesaid, on or towards the West party by the property of Merwanji Rustomji and Byramji and party by the property of Framji Edulji Ninetinine, on or towards the North partly by the property of Merwanji Rustomji and partly by the property of Jaibai daughter of Andhiaroo Nowroji Fardoonji Vachha and on or towards the South by the property of Framji Edulji Ninetinine and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

Dated, this 22nd day of August, 1919.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4162

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. TRIBHOWANDAS WARJIVANDAS has contracted to sell to Mr. GOVINDJI KUBERDAS and the last named gentleman has in his turn contracted to sell absolutely to our client, the Purchaser, the immoveable property a particular description whereof is given below. All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, property, claim or demand in to or upon the said immoveable property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Naigaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 14462 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward Nos. 6484(1) and Street Nos. 51, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 29, New No. 1455, Old Survey No. , and New Survey No. 1 and 2/1189 and bounded as follows i.e. to say, on or towards the East by Naigaum Road aforesaid, on or towards the West party by the property of Merwanji Rustomji and Byramji and party by the property of Framji Edulji Ninetinine, on or towards the North partly by the property of Merwanji Rustomji and partly by the property of Jaibai daughter of Andhiaroo Nowroji Fardoonji Vachha and on or towards the South by the property of Framji Edulji Ninetinine and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

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THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

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Dated this 23rd day of August, 1919.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4177

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY THAT that Messrs. GAJANAN SHRIKRISHNA, HARISHANKER or RAMNATH SHAMRAO SHRIKRISHNA, YESHWANT SHRIKRISHNA VASANTRAO RAMNATH BALARAM GAJANAN, a minor by his father and natural guardian the said Gajanan Shrikrishna, Rajanath Harishankar, Chandrakant Harishanker, Liladhar Harishankar all the three minors by their father and natural guardian Harishankar Ramnath and Gunpat Shrikrishna, also a minor by his brother and natural guardian the said Shamrao Shrikrishna have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, trust, exchange, mortgage, charge, possession, lien, lease, easement or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 631, New No. 2912, Old Survey No. 458 and New Survey No. 7525 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward No. 1126, Street No. 8 and containing by admeasurement 354 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by Bhuleshwar Road, on or towards the West by the property of Halai Lohana Mahajan Wadi, on or towards the North by the property of Shanker Pandurang, on or towards the South by the property of Champaklal Bhogandin.

Any person or persons having any claim or right by way of inheritance of Bombay or the Assistant Municipal Commissioner, within fourteen days from the date of beating hereof, otherwise he, she, or they will be precluded therefrom.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1919.

AMIN & DESAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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AL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

F AN IMMOVEABLE PRO-
SITUATE AT PANJRAPOLE
2ND LANE BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AKBERALI ABDULALI and HASANALI ABDULALI have contracted to sell the property belonging to them and described in the Schedule hereto to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece of land situate at 2nd Pinjrapole Lane, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring one hundred and forty-four square yards or thereabouts being a portion of a larger piece of land bearing Collector's Old No. 47, New No. 369, Od Survey No. 11/28 and New Survey No. 652, together with the buiding or dwelling house standing thereon bearing C Ward No. 5619, Street Nos. 27-29 and bounded, on or towards the North and East by the property belonging to the estate of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia deceased, on or towards the South by the property of Vijbhukandas Atmaram and on or towards the West by the 2nd Pinjrapole Lane.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1919.

PANDIA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3946

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAHOMED HOOSEIN HASANALI KHAMBATTY has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, at Gresham, Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of pension and tax land, situate at Dadysett Agiary Street, in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasument 649 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 89, New No. 547, Old Survey No. 248 and New Survey No. 245 together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by the property of Parwatibai, widow of Velji Ramji on the West by the property of Ramji Ruttonji, on the North by the said Dadysett Agiary Street and on the South by the oart of the Portuguese Church of Nosa Santora and which premises are assessed under C Ward No. 3972/73/74/75/76 and Street No. 140 at/152/1 and 1/2/3.

Dated, this 22nd day of August, 1919.

MULLA, & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4140

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CHUNILAL JIVANDAS, the surviving executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. JAGMOHANDAS VANDRAVANDAS BHAISETH has contracted to sell to our client the under-mentioned property.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim, or demand in, to or upon or in respect of the said property by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, mortgage, charge, sale, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise howsoever or any objection to the sale are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, and to the Collector of Satara within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims or interest and the same will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenements and dwe..g house standing thereon situate at Mahableshwar, in the village of Shindalla, Taluka Javli, Zilla Satara, registered by the Mamlatdar of Javli under revision Survey No. 2 and containing by admeasurement about 14 acres and 21 gunthas and bounded on the East by a road leading from Satara Road to Babington Point, on the south and west by a forest and on the north by the plot bearing Revision Survey No. 9.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenements and dwelling house standing thereon situate at Mahableshwar, in the village of Shindalla, Taluka Javli, Zilla Satara, registered by the Mamlatdar of Javli under Revision Survey No. 27 and containing by admeasurement about 15 acres and bounded on the East and South by a forest, on the West by a Road leading to Babington Point and the plot bearing Revision Survey No. 28 and on the north by a forest.

Dated this 21st day of August, 1919.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4172

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Trust property of ISMAIL HAJI GOOLAM MAHOMED AJAM, of Rander, Bavahir Mahomedan (without any occupation) ..... Deceased.

HAJI GOOLAM MAHOMED AJAM, of Bombay, Bavahir Mahomedan merchant, father of the said deceased residing at Nepean Road without the Fort, Bombay, ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirteenth day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the tenth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
Ag. Registrar.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
The 13th day of August, 1919.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys

4137

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. FAZALALLI JIVAJI ALLIBHOY, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell to my client the undermentioned properties. All persons having any claim to or upon the said properties by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, gift, lien, or, otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at 30-32-34, Medows Street and 17-19, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure with buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being on the Eastern-side of Girgaum Road, admeasuring 77 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1C0, New No. 1461, Old Survey Nos. 512 and 513 and New Survey No. 7736 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 283 and Street No. 657 and bounded as follows:—on the East partly by the property hereinafter secondly described and partly by that of Narayan Ramchandra and on the West Girgaum Road, on the North by the property of Ramkrishna Purshottam Waknis and on the South by the property of Dr. F. X. Ferreira.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, Fazendars whereof are the Trustees of Shet Bhaidas Laxmidas Charity, situate at Akalkot Lane, bearing New Survey No. 7731 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 742 and Street No. 5 and bounded as follows:—on the East by Akalkot Lane, on the West partly by the property firstly described and partly by that of Dr. Ferreira, on the North by the property of Narayan Ramchandra Malpekar and on the South by the property of Sakharam Balkrishna Jaykar.

Dated this 23rd day of August, 1919.

M. V. GOKHALE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4179

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TRIBHOVANDAS KAHANDAS ENGINEER, of Surat, Hindu Inhabitant and Dr. MANGALDAS RANGILDAS ENGINEER, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure together with the messuages or dwelling houses bungalows, outhouses and other buildings, standing thereon, situate at Altamount Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, contain by admeasurement 23,148 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 17, 17, 61 and 667 and New Survey No. 556 and 3010, Old Survey No. 81 and New Survey No. 7124 and bounded on the East by Altamount Road on the West partly by Peddar Road and partly by the property formerly of Allarakhia Shivji and now of Raghavji, Parshotam on the North partly by the property formerly of Morarji Goculdas and now of Bai Hirabai J. H. Petit and partly by the property of Jehangir Bomanji Petit, on the South partly by the property of Rao Saheb Vishvanath N. Mandlik and partly by the property of H. N. Khambatta and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3445 and Street No. 28 32 and were formerly in the occupation of Mr. H. R. Greaves as tenant and are now in the occupation of Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas as tenant.

Dated this 21st August, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

4107

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JEVABHAI alias JAMABAI, wife of Permanand Kheemjee, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant and who at the time of her death resided at Naigam Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

(1) BHAGWANDAS PERMANAND of Bombay, Hindu Bhatia Inhabitant, an accountant, residing at Bandra, Thana District and (2) TRICUMDAS PERMANAND, also of Bombay, Hindu Bhatia Inhabitant, merchant, residing at Khetwadi, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-third day of July, in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and nineteen and in the Tenth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) K. A. BHOJWANI.
The 24th day of July, 1919.
Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA, & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

4168

CHAMBA CURIOSITY.

Chapply with Sock every size for Rs. 3-8
Fancy Slippers for Indian Ladies Rs. 2-

White and Pure Honey	2 lbs. tin	Re. 1-8.
Gul-qand Benafshaw fresh	1 lb. tin	Re. 1-4.
Zira Best	1 lb.	Re. 1-8.
Bear's Fat	1 lb.	Re. 2-0.
Leopard's Fat	1 lb.	Rs. 3-0.
Salajit Purified	5 tolas	Re. 1-0.
Rasaunt Fresh Purified	1 lb.	Rs. 4-0.

Prices are exclusive of Postage.

CHAMBA HILL STORES,
CHAMBA via DALHOUSIE.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JALLIANJI KARAMSEY DAMJI has contracted with our client Mr. RAMCHAND HARGOWANDAS for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part, thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being on the North s of Nakhoda Street, formerly known as Copper Smith Row, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 96 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 822 and Street Nos. 26 and 28, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1361 and bounded as follows:—i.e. on or towards the East by the house of Ganoba Kasiba, on or towards the West by the house of Bundoo Vithoba, on or towards the North by a public gutter and on or towards the South by the said Copper Smith Row now known as Nakhoda Street, and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1919.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
4163 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 26th August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Beryl House," Wodehouse Road, Fort, opposite the Convent, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, consisting of dining room table, chairs, sideboards, and dumbwaiters, by Benjamin, very rich crystal cut glassware, "Worcester," "Colport" and "Crown Derby," dinner set, breakfast and tea sets, rich drawing room Chesterfield sofa, lined with black satin by Roberts, easy chairs, and cabinets, by Wimbridge, rich coloured fruits in frames, rich carpets, one revolving top writing table, high back easy chairs, and teapoys by Roberts, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs by Devji Canji, one English solid mahogany, travelling chest of drawers, combined with writing desk, hand and foot sewing machine, gown and cloth pressed, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, electric table lamps, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Lt.-Col. W. H. Dickinson, I.M.S.

The property of another Gentleman:—

One 14-16 H.-P. 4 cylinder 5 seater, Belsize make English Motor Car, Bosch Magneto, white and poppe carburettor five wire wheels and speedo-meter. Petrol consumption 20 miles to one gallon.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 29th August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Northcote House, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel (on the sea side), very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plateware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiters, carpets, lamps, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, one sweet tone Cottage piano, ornaments, teapoys, tables, writing tables, glass door, book cases, single and double almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, marble top tables, Singapore cane furniture, verandah sofas, hat stands, meat safes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of P. H. Reed, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 31st August 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4 Imperial Mansion Cuffe Parade, Colaba (on the side) valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, rich glass crockery ware, best plated wares, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters, carpets, lamps, drawing room sofas, easy chairs and chairs, cabinets, ornaments, carpets, teapoys, cane chairs, writing tables, book cases, cane sofas, hat stands, marble top tables, single and double bed steads, almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, meat safes, ice box, aluminum utensils, etc., etc. The property of E. J. Kelly, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be publish and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th August, 1919.

BOMBAY NATIONAL AUCTION COMPANY.

78, Bapu Khote Street.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE on FRIDAY, 29th August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Jacob Circle, Clerk Road, "Fazal Munsil" near the Level Crossing opp. the Bamanji Petit Mills.

Very valuable hand-some, made to order teak and blackwood french polished household special made Robert, Devji Kanji, Wimbrige and others made, dining, drawing, bedroom, office and verands furniture, dining table, dining chairs, mirror back side board, dumbwaiters, meat safe, very rich silk tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, one chesterfield sofa new design teak and blackwood, double and single bedstead, ladies' writing table almyrahs, teakwood cloth hanging press, dressing, chest of drawers, table marbles, wash hand tables, cheval glass, Singer sewing machines, No. 45 k 1 one Girman made cottage piano, (by squire and Longson girmons piano one new design fire proof iron safe on steel stand (by Harichand M. one Empire phono cabinet with records one boss oil stove with four burners. One American seven seated torpedo body motor car.

Rich glass crockery and platedware chinese and Japanese table ornament coir and China mattings, bamboo chiks.

The property of a gentleman going to Calcutta.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Catalogues are ready property on view.

BOMBAY NATIONAL AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Bombay, 25th August, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF A STEAMSHIP NAMED "KAIPAN" BELONGING TO THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

Under instruction from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the R. I. M. Dockyard on the 28th August at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the steamship named "Kaipan" with all stores and fittings on board at the time of sale. The steamship is lying just now in the Royal Indian Dockyard, Bombay.

Description: The vessel is a steel twin screw steamer built in 1888 by Messrs. Armstrong Mitchell & Co., Ltd., Newcastle. Her dimensions are length overall 142 feet, length between perpendiculars 135 feet, breadth 23 feet 1½ inches, depth moulded 12 feet, gross tonnage 275.5, net tonnage 110.25, I.H.P. of Engines 500, speed 8 to 10 knots.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, or from the undersigned at their offices and the inspection of the vessel can be had on application to the Superintendent of the Royal Indian Dockyard, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PACKAGES RADIUM POPLINS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth M. H. Chaganlal and on account and at the risk of Seth Narottam Damodar.

3 packages Radium popline.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES KHAKI DRILLS OF THE MANECKJI PETIT MILLS.

On THURSDAY, the 28th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Damodar Haridas and on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

25 bales Khaki Drills of the Maneckji Petit Mills.—

AUCTION SALE OF SAW MILL MACHINERY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of N. C. Dalal, Esquire, Attorney for Messrs. Jivalal Ojamshee and Co., at the godown of the said Company at Ahmedabad Street, Danabunder, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bur Brown and Co.:—

(1) Log frame saw to take logs up to 18in. by A. Ransome and Co., this Machine is bolted to a massive cast iron bed plate which carries bearings for crank shaft. Logs to be sawn are fed forward by four feed roller logs being carried on two string four wheel timber carriages will take logs up to 25in. long.

(2) Chelsea joiner by A. Ransome and Co. This machine performs the following operations:—

Sawing:—It will take circular saw up to 32in. diameter.

Cross cutting:—Crooving-planing.

Moulding Circular moulding mortising Boring Dvetailing.

(3) Self-acting circular saw bench by A. Ransome and Co., will take saws up to 36in.

(4) Small saw table of 24in.

(5) Band saw machine 24in. pulley by A. Ransome and Co.

(6) Emery wheel blade sharpening machine.

(7) Cochrane patent vertical tabular boiler 15in. by 4in. by 60.

(8) Steam Engine, Wilson make 14 N. H. P.

(9) Heater for Boiler.

(10) Self-acting saw 60in.

(11) Circular saws 24in. six.

(12) Circular saws 30in. nine.

(13) Circular saws 36in. six.

(14) Circular saws 32in. one.

(15) Circular saws 50in. two.

Shafting, Gearing Pulleys, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY, ENGLISH DHOTIES.

On THURSDAY, the 28th August at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Govinddas Tulsidas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Runchordas Mathuradas and Co., of Shaik Memon Street.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Grey Dhotees quality of No. 501, number whatever may come. 8/10 yards 50 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English White Dhotees quality of No. 954, number whatever may come, 8/0 yards 45 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Dhotees quality of No. 954 number whatever may come 8/10 yards 50 inches.

SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 30TH INST., AT 9 A.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF A LOT OF BAGS OF RICE, BAGS OF DALL, BAGS OF MOONG, BAGS OF PARCHED RICE AND A CASK OF PALM-OIL.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at B. Section, Alexandra Docks, by order of the Store Officer, S. and T. (Embarkation):—

11 bags Rice and Dall mixed.
8 bags Moong whole.
19 bags Dall mixed.
9 bags Parched Rice.
1 cask Palm-Oil.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods taken delivery of within 3 days from the date of sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th August, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Re. 1 per inch per insertion in single column.

NEW ALEXANDRA

(NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.)

TO-NIGHT!

FOURTH INSTALMENT

EPISODES 10, 11 and 12

OF THE FASCINATING FEATURE SERIAL

MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS

TOGETHER WITH A FULL PROGRAM

3 shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR TO-NIGHT at 9-30

LAST FEW NIGHTS

Maurice E. Bandman presents the

BANDMAN OPERA CO.

In the latest London Musical Successes

AN ENTIRELY

at 9-30 NEW VAUDEVILLE

PROGRAMME

Plan at Rose & Co. up to 6 p.m. Plan for to-night's Attraction at the Theatre after 7 p.m.

Never in the History of the Cinema craft, all over the World, has any Film attained the unique and unparalleled reputation of being at once the most heart-captivating, the most gorgeous, and the most lavishly got up as photoplay—has done the charming Screen-Version of the Great Alexander Dumas' internationally famous Story—

"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"

(6,000 feet.)

Those who are aware of the intrinsic worth of Pathe Films will be able readily to conceive what enourmously grand and mighty effort these celebrated Cinema expert must have put forth to produce such an absolutely peerless work of lofty conception and masterly execution.

IT IS THE CROWNING MASTERPIECE HANDIWORK OF THE

PATHE FRERES.

"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"

is a story of abiding fame. And its screen interpretation offered to the Bombay patrons, just now, by the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

is a Film—mark you—not of any one particular age but of all ages.

Immense crowds have been applauding this wonderful Photo-spectacle with deafening cheers.

You can only realise the immensity of this Film if you see it just for once with your own eyes.

FOUR SHOWS DAILY: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

THE HOME OF INDIAN PICTURES

CINEMA MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.

Presents to-day and during the week
The latest production of
THE HINDUSTAN CINEMA FILM COMPANY
of "BIRTH OF KRISHNA" fame

AHALYA—UDDHAR

A page from the Great Indian Epic—RAMAYANA
Four shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
PRICES SLIGHTLY ADVANCED.

THE EXCELSIOR

DAILY at 6-30 p. m.

"THE CHRISTIAN"

Hall Caine's wonderful Masterpiece is here reproduced on the Cinema Screen with all its strong Human Interest, its Human Passions, its Marvellous might into Human Life.

The Century's Greatest Novel

AND

The Century's Greatest Film

(Adapted and produced by GEORGE L. TUCKER)

THE AUTHOR'S SON,

Derwent Hall Caine again takes the leading role and a stronger characterization of "John Storm", more outstanding character in the novel it would be impossible to conceive.

ELIZABETH RISDON,

another well known Cinema Star who has made her name appears as "Glory Quayle."

You will always regret it if you do not this week visit

THE EXCELSIOR

to appreciate the genius of

AUTHOR AND SON.

THE EMPIRE

DAILY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

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(Adapted from the play of M. Emile Fabre by M. Gaston Ravel.)

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Aug. 23.

A depression has formed over Central India and commenced to move westwards. It has given moderately heavy rain from Indore to Kotah. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Rajputana, Central India, west coast of the Central Provinces and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, North Punjab, Gujarat, Konkan and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Assam, the United Provinces, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, east of the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts:—Bassein one and a half inches, Diamond Island, Calcutta two, Mymensingh one, Balasore two, Cuttack-Allahabad one, Sialkot three-quarters, Rawalpindi a quarter, Murree two, Parachinar three-quarters, Harnai a half, Bikaner three-quarters, Jodhpur a half, Kotah three, Udaipur one, Mount Abu four, Rajkot one, Ahmedabad a half, Neemuch two, Indore five, Hoshangabad twelve, Khandwa, Jubbulpore two, Saugor one, Seoni a half, Pachmarhi three, Poona a quarter, Nizamabad, Hanamkonda a half, Madras one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in Gujarat and Rajputana.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 23rd Aug. 1919.	Total since 1st June 1919 to Date.	June 1st to 23rd Aug. 1917	June 1st to 23rd Aug. 1918
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) ...	0 18	58 58	40 48	19 52
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 51	59 67	40 60	19 12
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ...	0 44	57 02	45 63	19 65
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 61	62 12	46 54	23 36

WEATHER REPORT.

S S Shinfoo, Captain K S Hassel, arrived here from Calcutta, weather experienced during the voyage, strong monsoon in Bay of Bengal, heavy W S-W swell.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 22nd August 1919.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.761 Inch.
Temperature of Air	80.3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.9 „
Dew Point	75.7 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.860 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	8.8 „
Maximum temperature of Air	84.3 „
Minimum do.	77.4 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind	290 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.57 Inchs
Total fall during month	5.71 „
Do. do. Year	53.56 „
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd	0.06 „

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 23rd August, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.25in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in the south-west Punjab. Day temperature remains below normal in the west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.89in. of rain and Jhansi 0.35in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the west and south of Rajputana; Bikaner has had 0.70in., Jodhpur 0.51in., Mount Abu 4.97in. and Kotah 2.75in. Cloud continues moderate to heavy except at Bikaner. Humidity is above normal in the area of rain. Day temperature is in defect at Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in north Gujarat and Central India West and local in Kathiawar; Rakot reports 0.99in., Bhavnagar-Para 0.46in., Deesa 0.25in., Ahmedabad 0.60in., Neemuch 2.12in. and Indore 5.92in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in in excess and day temperature is below the average in north Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general and fairly heavy rain has again fallen in the north-western districts; Jubbulpore reports 2.20in., Saugor 1.19in. and Khandwa 1.86in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is generally below normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.18in. of rain and Ratnagiri 0.32in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.32in. of rain and Nizamabad 0.50in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is locally below normal in the south Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is above the average in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The depression that lay over the north of the Central Provinces yesterday has moved westward and carried heavy rain to Central India West and south Rajputana. Moderately heavy rain has also fallen in the north of the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the north Konkan, north Gujarat, Central India West, the north of the Central Provinces and Rajputana with the exception of the north-eastern districts; and local in the north Punjab, the United Provinces, Kathiawar and on the Madras coast. A few showers are also reported from Hyderabad and the Bombay Deccan. The depression will probably continue to move westwards and give heavy rain to north Gujarat and south-west Rajputana and cause squally weather on the Kathiawar coast.

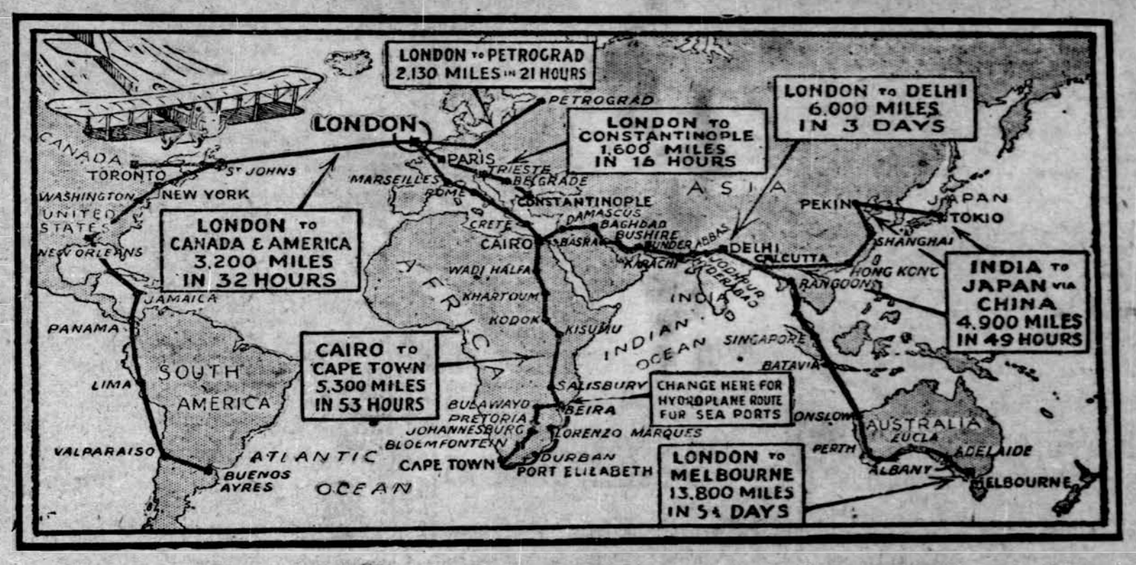
Rainfall is likely to increase in Gujarat, Kathiawar and south-west Rajputana and extend possibly into Sind, but will decrease in the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 22nd August, 1919:—

Heavy rainfall has again occurred in the north of the Central Provinces and there has been an increase in Madras and over the north-east of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Gujarat, Central India, the west of the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Mysore, and local in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the east of the United Provinces, Kashmir, the North-west Frontier Province, Rajputana and Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Bihar, the west of the United Provinces, the Punjab, the east of the Central Provinces and Hyderabad.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Victoria Point two inches; Tavoy, Kyaukpyu, Akyab one and a half; Balasore two; False Point one and a half; Benares a quarter; Muktesar one and a half; Gulmarg three-quarters; Peshawar, Parachimar a half; Udaipur one; Pachmarhi four; Seoni a half; Calingapatam one and a half; Cocanada one; Gopalpur three-quarters.

LONDON TO MELBOURNE VIA DELHI.



"We stand on the eve of the greatest transformation the earth has ever seen, and a drop of petrol has done it", writes Arthur Mee in "Lloyd's". "This thing that has lain in the bed of the earth for ages past, crushed out of the plant-life of millions of years ago, accumulating deep down in dark and hidden caverns for the day when God and Man and Nature should be ready for it—this drop of oil has had within it all these untold centuries the possibility of utterly transforming the business of the living world. For it has given the earth a new highway, and has lifted man up to the skies." The above diagrammatic map, reproduced from the "Weekly Dispatch", illustrates the possibilities of aerial travel in the near future. Mr. Holt Thomas, the well-known aircraft authority, is convinced that the aerial routes in the map are not a fantastic prophecy, but will soon become actual fact, especially for commercial purposes. He points out that the modern aeroplane travels at an average rate of 100 miles per hour: therefore, the journey from London to Melbourne could be reduced from six weeks to five-and-a-half days.

A PUNJAB SCANDAL.

MR. GANDHI'S SCATHING ANALYSIS.

The following signed article by Mr. M. K. Gandhi, is published in "Young India":—

It is my unpleasant duty to present another batch of cases to the reader from the Punjab which reveal a state of things that is utterly unbearable. It is to be wished that H. E. the Viceroy will end the growing anxiety by appointing the promised Committee of Inquiry without delay. Mr. Montagu has said from his place in the House of Commons that at least two out of the three judges of the Punjab Special tribunals were judges of the High Court of three years, standing. The public have been recently informed that where the members were not High Court Judges they were eligible for that high post. The poignancy of the sorrow that the atrocious injustices such as I have had the painful duty of exposing have caused, is increased by the knowledge that the perpetrators of these injustices are judges in whose judgments the people have been accustomed to put the utmost trust. This unevenness of temperament can only be accounted for by the supposition that the trained judicial intellect of the judges must have suffered temporary aberration by the events of the Punjab. The desire to secure for Englishmen almost absolute immunity from physical harm from the 'natives,' by inflicting examplary punishments on some one or other, appears to have been the master passion overruling discretion, wisdom and justice. It is not possible for me to understand the judgments that have come under my notice on any other hypothesis. These reflections are caused by a perusal of the judgment and the evidence in the Hafizabad case. The full text of the judgment and the evidence material to the case to be examined, will be found printed elsewhere in this issue. During the whole course of my practice of law by no means inconsiderable, extending over an unbroken period of nearly twenty years, I have never come across cases in which capital punishment has been so lightly pronounced, on the flimsiest evidence taken down in a most perfunctory manner, as appears to me to have been done in the Hafizabad case.

The case has been sent to me in regard to only one of the nineteen accused tried viz., Karamchand the 19th accused a student of the Dayanand Anglo Vedic College. But I have no hesitation in saying that there was no evidence before the court to warrant a conviction against any of the accused for waging war. The judges had a choice of offences for conviction. The accused were charged under sections 121, 147,307,486 (?), 149 of the Indian Penal Code. Section 147 relates to rioting carrying with it a maximum penalty of two years' imprisonment. Section 149 renders members of an unlawful assembly liable to the same penalty as any other member thereof. Section 307 relates to attempts to murder carrying the maximum penalty of ten years. Section 486 appears to be an erroneous copy, it has no relevance to the evidence led before the court. It was thus easy enough to convict on any of the milder sections if the judges had so chosen. They however 'scented' war in every act of the crowd during those three or four days of April.

Whilst therefore it is clear to me, as I hope it will be clear to every impartial student of the case, that the charge of 'waging war against the king' is unsustainable, in the absence of the specific evidence against the other accused, it is difficult to form a conclusive opinion as to their cases on the minor charges. I cannot however conceal from myself or the reader the very strong suspicion that the full text of the evidence will not disclose any ground for the statement of the judges to the effect that "the orators had incited the crowd to take immediate and vigorous steps to overthrow the Government by raising as much opposition to it as possible." Nowhere have I seen any attempt during those days of April to 'overthrow the Government.'

But I must confine myself to the case of Karamchand. These are the full remarks in the judgment about him:—

"Karamchand, No. 19, was peculiarly guilty. He brought down the news of the Lahore riots. He gave a most garbled account of it. And by representing that the Lahore crowd had succeeded in beating the military, he gave the Hafizabad crowd reason to believe that their insurrection would be successful."

"We think" the judges proceed, "that these four men deserve the extreme penalty." The three men who are bracketed together with him for capital punishment are supposed to have been among the active assailants of Lieutenant Tatam. Not so Karamchand, as is clear from the passage from the judgment just quoted.

Let us look at the evidence against the accused. Two of the prosecution witnesses who were on the train that carried Lieutenant Tatam have given only identifying evidence. They are unable to say that Karamchand himself did anything at all. Prosecution witness No. 5 first identified Karamchand 18 or 20 days after the 14th April. Witness No. 6 identified him 10 or 12 days after the said date. Both the witnesses, it is admitted, were utter strangers to Karamchand. The gravamen of the charge against Karamchand is, not that he did anything on the 14th, but that he brought some news from Lahore on the 11th. This is the exclusive evidence about Karamchand given by the Head Master of the D. B. School:

"Karamchand is a student of the D. A. V. College, Lahore. I saw him on 11th evening. He was talking about the riots of Lahore that the people are being fired upon with a machine-gun at Lohari Gate are not retreating". (I have taken the sentence exactly as it occurs in the original copy before me) "He was going to say more but I stopped him. I advised him that it is not good to say such things at Hafizabad. He was my old pupil. 6 or 7 people were present. This was outside the town on a footpath. He was excited. I left on the 12th.

Cross-examination—Accused does not belong to Hafizabad. He went away when I warned him. I had not asked him what had happened at Lahore." Prosecution witness 27 gave evidence corroborating that of the Head Master. This is all the evidence against Karamchand. It stands out clear as daylight that Karamchand's alleged talk about the Lahore riots took place on the 11th, that he spoke outside the town on a footpath in the presence of 6 or 7 people and that he stopped as soon as his old School Master advised him to do so and went away; and that he does not belong to Hafizabad. I hold that the Judges' paraphrase of the above evidence is totally unwarranted. There is nothing in all the evidence about Karamchand to show that the crowd near the Railway station on the 14th was the same as the 6 or 7 people before whom he talked outside the town on the 11th about the Lahore riots. One fails to see what peculiarity the judges found in Karamchand's case. Let me note here that the Head Master and the corroborating witness give us no information regarding Karamchand's doings or whereabouts on the 14th April. Even if, therefore, Karamchand was present on the 14th April at the station, so far as the evidence enables one to see, he was a silent spectator of the cowardly conduct of the mob. But Karamchand says he was not there. He says he went to his village on the 12th. He produced four witnesses to prove that he was in his village Udhoki on the 14th April. I venture to suggest that there is just as much probability of Karamchand and his witnesses having told the truth as there is of the two witnesses for the prosecution being mistaken about the identity of Karamchand, regard being had to the fact that they had never seen him before, that they were taken to the jail to identify him 10 or 18 days after the event and especially when they never saw Karamchand doing anything active. Add to this the fact that the prosecution witnesses were only for a few minutes in the midst of the crowd and whilst, according to the evidence of the crown, stones were being thrown at the first class compartment. It is not justice to sentence a man to be hanged on the very inconclusive testimony as to identity. Karamchand's father gives me further details to prove that the former was at his village on the 14th April. Naturally I am unable to make use of this—extraneous, though important—evidence to prove his innocence. The father says in his letter that Karamchand's sentence has been commuted to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment. He is naturally not satisfied with it. I hope that his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will study the case personally and if he does I doubt not that Karamchand will be discharged. I hope too, that his co-accused who were sentenced to be hanged are at least alive so that their cases may be reviewed by the forthcoming Committee of Enquiry.

We, who are living in this Presidency, cannot but contrast the Punjab proceedings with those at present going on in Ahmedabad. Nothing that was done in Hafizabad could surpass the wicked and wanton cruelty of the mad mob at Viramgam. And yet this tribunal, I am thankful to be able to note, has carried on the enquiry with judicial calmness, giving every opportunity to the counsel for the defence to bring every fact to light and have not found it in their hearts to impose the capital punishment on a single person in that case. So far as I know, its judgments have not provoked much hostile criticism, whereas almost every judgment of the Punjab tribunals that has come to light has been subjected to the severest comment. Only the promised Committee of Inquiry can solve the discrepancy. Meanwhile I hope the public will demand full and unconditional discharge in cases of palpable injustice like that of poor Karamchand.

AIR-MAIL BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA.

TO BE WORKED ON BASIS OF TEN STAGES.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

It will interest our readers to know that journey by the proposed air-service between England and India will be worked out on the basis of ten stages, as Brigadier-General Lord Montagu of Beaulieu pointed out at a recent meeting of the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts. More stages will mean a greater number of pilots and planes being employed and therefore the shorter the stages, the more expensive the establishment of the services. When daily communication is established it is safe to prophesy that the present block of several days' delay on the Eastern Telegraph Company will be relieved at once and it is feared that Cable Companies, rather than the Shipping Companies, will feel the competition of airgrams. The stages sketched out are as follows:—

SECTION I.—LONDON TO LYONS.	
London to Paris	230 miles.
Paris to Lyons	280 „
SECTION II.—LYONS TO ROME.	
Lyons to Turin	200 miles.
Turin to Rome	350 „
or	
Lyons to Frejus	220 „
Frejus to Rome	450 „
SECTION III.—ROME TO OTRANTO.	
Rome to Otranto	320 miles.
SECTION IV.—OTRANTO TO CRETE.	
Otranto to Crete	430 miles.
SECTION V.—CRETE TO CAIRO.	
Crete to Cairo (Heliopolis)	520 miles.
SECTION VI.—CAIRO TO DAMASCUS.	
Cairo to Jerusalem	275 miles.
Jerusalem to Damascus	150 „
SECTION VII.—DAMASCUS TO BAGHDAD.	
Damascus to Hit	366 miles.
Hit to Baghdad	100 „
SECTION VIII.—BAGHDAD TO BASRA.	
Baghdad to Basra	300 miles.
SECTION IX.—BASRA TO BANDAR ABBAS.	
Basra to Bushire	350 miles.
Bushire to Bandar Abbas	350 „
SECTION X.—BANDAR ABBAS TO KARACHI.	
Bandar Abbas to Karachi	600 miles.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read in your to-day's issue a scheme about housing by D. Vasudeo Acharaya. My frank opinion about the scheme is that it is fantastic, and nothing more. But as I sympathise with the gentleman for his bitter experience on the question of housing, I am willing to have his cooperation in our proposed scheme of cooperative housing at Parel. If the gentleman or those who are interested in the housing of middle class, should see my friend Mr. G. N Sahasrabudhe at 17. Javeri Buildings, Elphinstone Road, Parel, he is willing to work with anybody in solving this problem.—Yours, etc.,

V. M. RANE.

August 22.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram)

Liverpool, Aug. 21st.

		Bales.
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool		5,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		
,, ,, Sales of East Indian		
,, ,, Imports		6,000
Mid. Americans Spot		16.89
Egyptian F. G. F.		
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	30.75
	Jan.	30.99
	Mar.	31.10
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	30.50
	Jan.	30.52

Liverpool, Aug. 22nd.

		Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool		3,000
,, ,, Imports		6,000
Mid. American Spot		19.65
Egyptian F.G.F. spot		
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	31.42
	Jan.	31.02
	Mar.	31.50
New Orleans opening 10 a.m.	Oct.	31.05
	Jan.	31.10

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 22nd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	
Sept.	19.65—24
Oct.	19.76+37
Nov.	
Dec.	19.80+25
Jan.	19.84+23
Feb.	
Mar.	
April	
May	
June	
July	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 21st:

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	19.11
Sept.	19.21
Oct.	19.41
Nov.	19.50
Dec.	19.55
Jan.	19.61
Feb.	19.62
Mar.	19.63
April	19.63
May	19.63
June	19.59
July	19.55

Liverpool, Aug. 22nd:

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	19.46
Sept.	19.56
Oct.	19.70
Nov.	19.78
Dec.	19.83
Jan.	19.89
Feb.	19.90
Mar.	19.90
April	19.90
May	19.90
June	19.86
July	19.82

EGYTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Aug. 21st.

Months.	To-day's price.
August	29.30

Liverpool, Aug. 22nd.

Month.	To-day's price
August	29.50+30

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. Aug. 21st.

M. J. Bengal Good	14.00
,, ,, Fully Good	14.50
,, ,, Fine	14.75
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	16.10
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	16.60
,, ,, ,, Fine	16.85
,, Broach Good	17.10
,, ,, Fully Good	17.35
,, ,, Fine	17.60

Liverpool, Aug 22nd.

U.S. Bengal Good	14.75
,, ,, Fully Good	15.25
,, ,, Fine	15.50
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	16.15
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	17.25
,, ,, ,, Fine	17.60
,, Broach Good	17.85
,, ,, Fully Good	18.10
,, ,, Fine	18.35

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Aug. 22nd.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	2,000
,, Forwarded	73,000
,, Imports	87,000
,, Stock	786,000
Actual Weekly Sales	17,000

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Cloths:—Firm More attempts were made in cloth transactions but the results were disappointing.

Yarns:—Steady.

Water Twist	3/4
Printers Cloth	54

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Aug. 21st.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£	£
Total Bullion	80,300,000 Inc.	1,000,000
Public Deposits	23 400,000 ,,	300,000
Other do.	25,200,000 ,,	5,000 000
Govt. Securities	26,400,000 ,,	5,000,000
Other do	53,000,000 ,,	7,000,000
Notes and Gold	57,200,000 ,,	200,000

The BANK RECEIVED 23% of the Liabilities.

OUR LOMA NASKHA

KILLS HAIR FOR LIFE.

Price Re.1 per packet. Postage free on 3 packets.

M. D. SHUKLA, No. 16. Kankhal (U.P.)

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for ½th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI, Wholesale Chemist, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Telephone No. 11. Telegrams: "Grundisan."

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 21st

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
,, ,, to Continent	24,000
Futures at New York Oct.	30.60
,, ,, Jan.	31.29
,, ,, March	31 37
Spot Cotton at New York	31.50
,, ,, Orleans	30 30
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	30 50
,, Jan.	30 71
Fair Rio Coffee: No. 7 quality)	21½
Demand Bills	4 16.60
Silver Commercial Bars	111½

New York, Aug. 22nd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	15,000
Future at New York Oct.	30 66
,, ,, Jan.	31.22
,, ,, Mar.	31.37
Spot Cotton at New York	31.50
,, ,, Orleans	30.76
Future at New Orleans Oct.	30.65
,, ,, Jan.	30.80

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Aug. 21st.

Rentes 3%	61 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	60 1/4
,, 2 months hence	56 7/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced on home and foreign demand—Firm.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 24th April 1917.

Discount Bank 3 m/s.	2 5/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s.	4 1/8
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3
,, 7 days market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	57½
Rupee Paper 2½ %	63
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loans	61½
Government Securities 5 %	85½
Rs. On London at Paris France	34 00

London, Aug. 22nd

Bar Silver Spot	60 3/8
Do. Forward	56 7/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.

WAR LOAN.

London, Aug. 21st

5½ % 1925—1942	99½
5½ % 1925—1945	98½
5 % New	89 3/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 21st

WHEAT:

Rosario Santa Fe—63½ Ds. Paid	59
Barletta Russo—63½ Ds. Paid.	59
Australian Sellers	61

SEEDS:

Rapeseed, Fair-sapore usual Bold July-Aug. London Quoted	
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Aug.-Sept. Quoted	900
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Quoted	900
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) June-Aug. Hull Quoted	1100
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Quoted	600
Tosia Rapeseed July-Aug. London Value	900

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£100
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£101
Copper Braziers	£144
Yellow Metals	14
Hard Spelter	43½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C.& F. Calcutta Sept.-Nov. probable Sellers	21
Tone:—Weaker.	21

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Value	2/6
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Buyers	1/11½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Aug 23rd

	Rates Rs as p.
Davids No. 10	1 1 6
Shapurji No. 10	1 0 6
Currimbhoy No. 12	1 0 6
Light Houses No. 40	0 12 12

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug 23rd; Market Rates

Bank Telegraphic	1 0 31/32
Bank Demand	1 10 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 2m/s.	1 10 7/16
Fcs. Demand	202½
American Dollars	253
Hongkong	201½
Shanghai	200½
Japan	152½
Singapore	133

Market Firmer.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Aug. 23.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 27-7-0.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London 1/9 31/32.
D D on London 1/10 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/10 7/16.
D D on France Rs. 325.
Credit 3 Msd/a Rs. 331.
T T on Japan Rs. 124.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 118/8
D D on Hongkong Rs 201 Nominal.
D D on Shanghai Rs. 309 Nominal.
D D on Singapore Rs. 123 Nominal.
D D on New York Rs. 261 Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 92.
5½ per cent War Loan due 1920-22 100-8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 85.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 92.
3½ per cent Paper 68/4.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated 80.
4½ per cent Port Trust long dated 86.
4 per cent Municipal long dated 79.
4 per cent Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated 79.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 92.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91/8.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market closed stronger with speculative support only.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,710; Swam 767/8; Simplex 220; Shapurji 220; Madhowji 2,890, Bombay Uniteds; 1,215; Cen. India 2,710; Century 557/8; Colaba 2,500; Crescent 270; Currimbhoy 482/8; David 802/8; Ed. Sassoon 325; Fazulbhoy 960; Finlay 680; Kastoorchand 1,510; Kohinoor 1,985; Cen Mining 40; Katni Ordinary 327/8; Katni Defd 1,700; Shivrajpur 44; Tata Ordinary 237/8; Tata Defd 1,165; Bombay Burma 1,042/8; Bt Burma Petro 27; Bombay Tramway 775; Bombay Steam 482/8; Tata Hydro 1,420; Tata Bank 83/8; Tata Oils 490; Bt India General Insurance 20 pr; New India Insurance 60 pr; Scindia Steam 40 pr; Jupiter Insurance 26 pr; Vulcan Insurance 12 pr;

The following are the closing rates of the New Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,710; Swan 770; Simplex 722/8; Shapurji 218/12; Madhowji 2,890; Fazulbhoy 960; Currimbhoy 480; Crescent 270; Kohinoor 1,990; Colaba 2,525; David 802/8; Finlay 680; Kastoorchand 1,360; Century 555; Tata Ordinary 257/8; Tata Defd 1,170; Tata Bank 88; Tata Hydro 1,400; Tata Oil 405; Shivrajpur 44/8; Cen Mining 40; Katni Ordinary 325; Katni Defd 1,700; Bombay Burma 1,045; Bt Burma Petro 26/5; Bombay Tramway 780; Bombay Steam 490; New India Insurance 58; Jupiter Insurance 25; Scindia Steam 41/8.

PIECE-GOODS.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

The Cloth Market has not presented any new feature to-day and the tone has been quiet. Owing to Hindu holidays the business passing has been on a very small scale. Buyers are watching the developments of the market and are not inclined to purchase at the moment in spite of their requirements. Sellers have been easier to deal with and this attitude of theirs has been reflected on the current rates which show a fair reduction for wholesale goods. Though prices in Manchester are very much higher than those ruling here at present and distant deliveries are required dealers prefer to get rid of their holdings as much as possible, to enable them to purchase fresh goods on advantageous terms when the opportunity offers. Now and then importing firms are in a position to offer goods for early delivery from their own account purchases, which the merchants can take up without incurring much risk. Some stock lots in Manchester are also offered for sale from time to time. Thus the dealers do not wish to take the risk by placing forward business at high prices for distant deliveries, the more so, as the future outlook is so uncertain and the stability of trade is not assured. The transition from the conditions of War to those of Peace has only begun now and it is left to be seen how many merchants will be able to stand the strain. Times are such that extreme caution is necessary in taking any fresh move.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs. as. p.
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×37½		
,, 100000	46× ,,		
,, No. 33000	46× ,,		
,, 2300	37× ,,		
Graham's No. 2730	39× ,,	15	0 0
,, "Yellow Horse"	43×39		
,, No. 2310	44×36½		
Dewhurste' BBB"	36× ,,	26	0 0
,, "BB"	36× ,,	22	0 0
,, "Rupee No. 5	39× ,,	22	0 0
Bates' No. 12896	41×37½/8		
Bombay Co.'s No. 2580	44×36½		
,, No. 1500	39×37½/8	15	0 0
,, No. 5600	36×37½/8	14	0 0
Ritchie's No. 510	39×37½/8	15	0 0
,, ,, 4462	41×	16	0 0
,, ,, 1566	33×37/37½		
Fallas' ,, 551	36×37½/8		
Lyon's "Shumber"	39×		
Fleming's No. 1905	46×36	23	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell "Dragon"	39×60	21	0 0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	36×60	17	0 0
Mitsui's "Elephant"	39×60	27	0 0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 15	46×32	10	4 0
,, ,, 13	40×32	8	4 0
,, ,, 138	42×	8	4 0
,, ,, 636	44×32	9	4 0

GREY MULLS—

Ralli's No. 1080	30×18	2	6

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1500	32×42	28	0 0
H.B.T.C. 40000	36×40	28	0 0
H.B.T.C.XXX	,,		
Lyon's C. 4000	,,		
Ralli's No. 9869	33×40		
Forbes K.B. 100	36×40		
,, 151	33×40	24	0 0
Horockses "O"	36×40	24	0 0
,, "AI"	,,	24	0 0
,, "MO"	,,	28	0 0
,, "MH"	,,	28	0 0
,, "MA"	,,	40	0 0
,, "MP"	,,	41	0 0
,, "EF"	,,	42	0 0
,, "EI"	,,	45	0 0
,, "SO"	,,	56	0 0
,, "AO"	,,		

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	41×19	10	0 0
,, ,, 60	46×19	12	0 0
,, ,, 600	51×19	13	0 0
,, ,, 9000	56×19	14	0 0
,, Nos. 101/202/303 40"	45 56×19		
,, No. 404	35×19		
,, No 88	33×20	10	1 0
,, No. 1270	37×18		
,, "Sun Ticket"	,,		
,, No. 55			
,, Nos. 50/55/60 40" 45"	50×18		
,, No. 516	30×20	10	10 0
,, No. 220 (6 lines)	54×20		
,, No. 250 (6lines)	,,	15	0 0
,, No. 235 (6lines)	60×20	17	12 0
,, No. 424 (6 lines)	,,	12	12 0
,, No. 1440	36×20	8	16 0
Ritchie's No 1260	27×18		
,, Nos. 9666/9766/9866			
,, No. 95	30×20	19	1 0
,, No. 66999	40×18	7	8 0
,, No. 66999	,,	7	8 0
,, No. 775	40×18	8	8 0
,, No. 875	46×18	10	8 0
,, No. 975	50×18	10	8 0
,, No. 615	,,	12	8 0
Graham's "Balcon"	36×20	18	12 0
,, Nos. 9/99/999/40" 45" 50×18			
,, No. 9999	56×18		
,, No. 142	54×18	15	8 0
,, No. 480	32×18	8	4 0
Macdonald's No 64	36×18		
Greaves' No. 6060	27×18	4	0 0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9000	27×18	5	4 0
,, No. 7/27	,,		
,, Nos. 58/96	,,	5	4 0
,, Nos. 61/81	,,		
,, No. 9999	,,		
,, No. 1900	,,	6	13 0
,, No. 39620 T.B.	39×36	7	12 0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	36×18	5	8 0
,, 109/129	,,		
,, 95950/97970	,,		
,, Saraswati"	39×18	12	0 0
,, "Tippoo" W/WWW	34×18	5	12 0
,, No. 50000	,,	5	12 0
,, Nos. 32240/32350/ 33360	,,	9	0 0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5656/6767	36×18		
Greaves' Nos. 30000/50000	,,		
,, No. 8000 T.B	38×32		
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/5520	36×18	5	2 0
S. W. & Co.'s Nos. 5800/5820 "Motor Car"	39×18	5	0 0

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 2½ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent on White Goods.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKHT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

The market for jute shares again was dull with very little business passing. Coals were now in much demand. In miscellaneous section there was nothing of interest to report, there being generally more sellers than buyers in evidence. The following were the closing quotations:

Coal:—Damagurria 49/4; Patmohna 23/12.

Jute:—Anglo India 357; Auckland 505; Behar Jute 2/12 prem; Belvedere 500; Century 15/12; Fort William 488; Howrah 46/4; Kamarhatty 550; Lansdowne 418; Lothian 444/8; Northbrook 65/4; Standard 600 s. 1.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 30/8 odd lot; Alpha Insurance 2/6 prem; Bank of Bengal 1,965; British Ceylon Corporation 17/12; Calcutta Metal 1/2 prem; Clive Motor Engineering 2,12 prem; Dunbar Cotton 108; Indian Iron and Steel 52/8 prem; Jhajha Cement 46/12; New Savan Sugar 14; Railway Slippers 1/4 prem; Steel Products 14/12; Tata Industrial Bank 75 prem; Timber Traders 11/4; Thornycroft (India) Ltd 12 prem.

Government Paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 67-14 to Rs. 68-2 and small lots were done at Rs. 68-6 to Rs. 68-12.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Aug 23rd.

			Total up-to-date.
Loan	Rs. 4,535- 0	Rs.	1 27 62-2
Cash Certificates	,, 1,057-12	,,	2,25,256-4
Total	5,592-12	,,	3,00,374-6

Bargain Sales Re Workshop Machineries and Shaftings.

American and English Radial Drilling Machines, Vertical Drilling Machines, Wheel Cutting or Hobbing Machines, Steam Hammers, Heavy Service Lathes of various sizes, Pipe Cutting and Screw Cutting Machines, Plate Bending Machines, Hack-Saws, Iron Saws, Anvils, English Shaftings, Pedestals, Couplings, W. I. & Galvanized Sheets, Boiler Tubes, &c.,

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

"TWINPLEX"

STROPPER FOR GILLETTE BLADES.

ONE HUNDRED SHAVES FROM ONE BLADE PRICE. Rs. 15 each.

STROPS TWO EDGES AT ONCE PRICE. Rs. 15 each.

JHAVERI BROTHERS & Co.,

DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS AND PRESENTATION ARTICLES

BARIA MANSION

Opp. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

PRIZE COURT.

GERMAN SHIP CONDEMNED.

The Secretary of State for India in Council
v.
The German s.s. Rheinfels Cargo.

(Before Justice Marten.)

This was an application for condemnation of a German steamship, the Rheinfels freight and such of her cargo as had not been delivered. The Rheinfels arrived in Bombay harbour as for back as 7th August 1914. On 4th September 1914, the Court passed what is known as a "Chile" order i.e. it pronounced that the Rheinfels belonged at the time of the capture and seizure to enemies of the Crown, and it ordered the detention of the ship until further orders. The ship was accordingly handed over to the Director Royal Indian Marine, on behalf of the Secretary of State for India. There was liberty to apply for the confiscation and condemnation of the ship. The present application was made under that liberty to apply.

Mr. Coltman and the Hon. Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, Advocate-General appeared for the Secretary of State.

There was no appearance for the defendants.

His Lordship in delivering judgment said that the reason why the Crown was now asking for condemnation of the ship was that it was now believed to have been ascertained that the ship was not taken in the port of Bombay, or the harbour of Bombay as was the evidence before the Court in September, 1914, but was taken outside the port, if the word port were used in the sense in which it was used in the Hague Convention. It was said on behalf of the Crown, that articles 1 and 2 of the Hague Convention therefore, did not apply. The second ground on which the application was made was that having regard to the Radio messages which were sent or received at Butcher Island in Bombay, and from other circumstances, the Court ought to infer that the Rheinfels was aware of the outbreak of hostilities between England and Germany before she entered the port of Bombay, and that consequently the ship was not entitled in any event to the protection given by articles 1 and 2 of the Hague Convention.

With regard to the place of capture the learned judge thought it established that the ship was boarded by the British authorities some 3 miles seawards from the Prongs Lighthouse. The Port Trust officers entered the wireless cabin on the ship, took possession of the books turned the wireless operators out of the cabin and locked the cabin. The ship then proceeded to what is known as the middle ground where an armed party was put on board. According to the evidence that was not the place where ships loaded and unloaded. By two decisions, one in the case of the Mowe and another in that of the Belgia it was clearly established that the word port in the Hague Convention did not mean a port in the sense of a fiscal or customs port, or even a port of jurisdiction. It meant a place where ships usually loaded and unloaded their cargoes. The decisions showed that for article 1 to apply a ship must enter the port. Therefore, if a ship were captured at sea before she entered the port article 1 did not apply. By article 6 merchant-ship in an enemy port at the commencement of hostilities was to be allowed to depart freely, and the same principle applied in the case of a ship which had left its last port of departure before the commencement of the war and had entered an enemy port while still ignorant of the war. The original evidence on the 10th of August with regard to the Rheinfels was that she was taken and seized in Bombay harbour. His Lordship was quite satisfied in the present case that ship whether captured outside the Prongs Lighthouse, or even on the examining-ground south of the middle ground was not captured within the port of Bombay within the meaning of the Hague Convention. Under the circumstances the Court held that on the first ground the ship ought to be condemned as lawful prize.

It was, therefore unnecessary to consider the second ground. The evidence did not establish that the Rheinfels either sent or actually received a message showing that the war had broken out. She was at the time on a voyage from Aden to Bombay. She was no doubt fitted with a telephonic system of wireless telegraphy, which would enable her to receive messages from wireless stations in Germany and also those sent out from the Butcher Island. It was also proved that from the morning of 5th August to the afternoon of 6th the operator in charge there was sending out messages to British ships warning them that war had broken out. No doubt, therefore, that the Rheinfels would be able to pick up these messages. But on the other hand there was this that the Captain went straight into Bombay harbour and made no attempt to deviate. He kept on sending messages to Bombay and giving his distances from port. That was more consistent with his ignorance than his knowledge that war had broken out. He might have contrived some little accident to the wireless apparatus which would testify him in afterwards saying that he was prevented from receiving the messages.

HAGUE CONVENTION.

Having regard to his decision on the first point, the learned judge said that there would be a decree for the condemnation of the ship her stores and tackle, and also her freight, and a general direction that the costs of the Crown were to be paid out of the proceeds in the hands of the Collector of Customs, Bombay.

In conclusion, his Lordship referred to a point of practice and remarked that the application had come before him on viva voce evidence and certain officers had been brought down to Bombay for that purpose. If a future application arose the Advocate-General might consider whether it was not possible under the Prize Court rules to give evidence by affidavits. That the Court believed would probably be found a far more convenient course in every way than the course followed in the present application. There was one other point also. If any matter of the Hague Convention came up again, his Lordship hoped there would be a proper official publication of the Hague Convention. He thought there was blue book in which the Convention was set out, and copies of it must be in Bombay. If not, Government officials should see that there was a proper official copy, so that it might not be necessary to rely on Manual of Emergency Legislation or extract from reports for that purpose.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY THE 25TH OF AUGUST, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

102-17—Madhowji K & Ch, Waghji Ramdas and anr v. Cooverji Madan, Purnanand and Cl, Part heard.

1354-18—Matu J and M, Haji Mahomed Taki Dhedusti v Thacker Mathuradas Manji Valji, Mulla and Mulla, For postponement.

1275-18—Payne and Co, H J Billimoria and Co a firm v Sardar Saheb Jhanda Singh, Malvi M R and Co.

1074-17—N C Dalal, Nanalal Morarji Dave v Nakrabhai Juthabhai Shaw and Co, M B Chothia.

1148-18—Mulji and Tha, Vinayack Shantaram Pandurang v Radhabai widow, Daph F and D.

694-16—Matubhai J and M, The Bombay Banking Co Ltd (in liquidation) v Rupchand Saroopchand, Kharas & Co.

481-18—Kharas and Co, Dominic M D Cruz and ors v Anandrao Dayanath Kirtiker and anr, Dubash and Co.

1048-18—Edg G W and Co, Nazar Abdulla Dharamsey v K Mistry alias Kalekhiuf Vazirkhan Master, Motichand and D.

1465-19—Bhai K and G, Desai Vanechand Rajpal and ors v Lakhmichand Maneckchand, Edg G W and Co.

1101-18—Khambatta and Co, Amarchand Hazarimal and Co a firm v Nazar Abdulla Meherally Dharamsey, Sme B and Co.

1597-18—Khambatta and Co, Sukhia Hazarimal and Co a firm v Nazar Abdulla Meherally Dharamsi, Sme B and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUMMARY SUITS FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

1478-19—Khund L and M, Messrs Jerup Jethaji and Co a firm v Peerbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

1506-18—Dik M and Co., Thakerseydas Surajmal a firm v Cheranjilal Bansidhar Malvi M R and Co.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

1394-17—Matu J and M, Monghibai widow v Rajabally Nazarally and ors, Mer K and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

1061-19—Mehta D and L, Gopalji Kallianji and Co a firm v Maganlal Dulabhdas and ors, Daphtary F and D, A & M, Part heard 8-8-19.

1338-19—Mirza M and M, Bala Narayen Honras and ors v The Hon'ble the Advocate-General of Bombay, Part heard 5-8-19.

336-19—Motichand and D, Mulchand Harkisondas Roy v Soorji Cooverbai Jeh G and B.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

924-19—Payne and Co, Motising Tribhowandas and Co a firm v C Nagardas Manilal a firm, Amin and D, As per J O 18-7-19.

LONG CAUSES.

1354-19—Vachha and Co, Nathubhai Nagindas v Hirachand Umersey, Unwalla P and P.

623-18—Dubash and Co, Bishandas Sobharam Segal v Messrs Gubzi Ranglal a firm Edgelow G W and Co.

1349-18—Shamrao M and H, Harakchand Mansukhlal v Chunilal Nanalal, Dubash and Co.

716-19— M B Chothia, Messrs Premchand Chimanlal a firm v Kakalbhai Umedchand a firm, Daphtary F and D.

897-18—Merwanji K and Co, Babu Kalicharandas v Aga Cumberalli bin Aga Hoosein Lord and ors, Hiralal Th and Co, Mulla and Mulla.

751-18—Bhimji and Co, Kessavji Ghellabhai v Dharamsey Meghji a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

754-18—Mulla and M, Hanumanprasad Begaria v W C Morley, Raghavayya N and Co.

713-17—Dubash and Co, Chimaniram Motilal a firm v Punamchand Kaluram and ors, Khandwalla and Co.

809-17—Dubash and Co, Chimaniram Motilal a firm v Sobhagmal Himatmal and ors, Khandwalla and Co.

1522-18—Pandia and Co, Messrs R Hatimbhoy and Co a firm v Hasanalli Mulla Gulam Hoosein, Little and Co.

1350-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed Patel and anr v Sarabai widow and anr, Smetham B and Co, Matubhai J and M.

1123-18—N C Dalal, Wadilal Nathubhai and Sons a firm v Ramprasad Mulchand Purnanand and Co.

1209-19—Kharas and Co, Edulji Rustamji v Fatmabai, Jamsedji R and D.

903-18—Malvi M R and Co, Sir Hookamchand Sarupchand Kt v Rai Bahadur Kaliannal Tillockchand, Mer K and Co.

551-17—Captain and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Ramrao Wasudeo Kothare, Manchershaw and N, Mehta D and L, Shamrao M and H.

1537-18—Dubash and Co, Messrs Chimaniram Motilal a firm v Lalbhai Wadilal, N C Dalal.

1399-19—Smetham B and Co, Rahimbhai Mooloobhai v Haji Ahmed Oomer and Son a firm, Jam R and D.

1401-19—Smetham B and Co, Rahimbhai Mooloobhai v Haji Ahmed Oomer and Son a firm, Jam R and D.

300-18—Mer K and Co, Dr. Hormusji Maneckji Masina and ors v The Secretary of State for India in Council, J C G Brown,

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR DISMISSAL.

1547-18—Purnanand and Co, Vireshwar Ramji a firm v Sha Harakchand Ruchand a firm, Soonderdas and Co,

1811-19—Amin and D, Khimji Assur Virji v Waljee Ebjee a firm.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1372-15—Madh K and Ch, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Kesarvahu widow and anr, Matu J and M.

ITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSA

LONG CAUSES.

1117-18—Bhaishanker K and G, Meghji Lakhmidas v Lalchand Damodhar a firm Mulla and M, Part heard.

1393-18—Bhai K and G, Likhraj Tekchand v Mathuradas Lowji and anr, Ard H D and Co.

1513-18—Bhaishanker K & G, Vassanji Sons and Co a firm v. Ramchandra Ramvallabh a firm, Payne & Co.

1168-18—Daphtary F and D, Joharsing Dolatram a firm v. Ratilal Lakmidas a firm, Purshotamrai & Co.

82-18—Dastur & Co., Damji Dharsey and ors v. Ratanchand Dayachand & ors, Daphtary F & D, Motichand and D.

1028-17 Vachha and Co., Bai Durga widow v. Shrinivas Shivchandrai & anr, N C Dalal.

210-18—Unwalla P & P, Ruttonsey Premji v. Prangovind Shivprasad and ors, Bhai K & G, Raghavaya N & Co., Nanu H & Co.

417-18—Metha D & L, Pedro Rego Fourtado v. Vallabdas Nathabhai, Shroff and D.

1021-18—Mehta D & L, Messrs P M Goolmahomed and Co. a firm v. Messrs G Molini & Co. a firm, Jamsetjee R & D.

476-18—Bhai K & G, Mangoomal Jethanand a firm v. Ratanchand Gulabumal & anr, Jamsetji R & D.

S C Ct 1604-20879-18—Girdhardas Harakbji and anr v. Chhagonlal and anr, Jamsetji R & D.

S C Ct 1110-20925-18—Bhimji and Co., Abdullabhai Mahomeddalli & anr v. M A Palherni, Metha D and L.

1309-17—Payne & Co., Abdul Hussein Tyebally v. Vohra Miya Saheb Jeewabhoy Cumroodin & ors, Mer K & Co., Jam R & D, Edg G W & Co., Little & Co.

12-18—Jam R & D, Essabhai Shaik Heptoolla v. Abdul Hoosein Tyebally & ors, Payne & Co., Edg G W & Co., Mer K & Co.

In Re Arbn Act IX of 1899, Payne & Co., Abdul Hussein Tyebally Rangwalla v. Ajabshaw Mulla Abdul Hoosein & ors, Parties Concerned.

556-18—Madh K & C, Dhanji Mowji a firm v. Vallabhdas Naranji a firm, Bhimji & Co.

915-18—Edg G W & Co., Gangaram Chhabildas a firm v. Manilal Parbhalal a firm, Daph F & D.

99-18—Ard H D & Co., Jethabhoy Kallianji v. Gopaldas Kuverji a firm, Madh K & Ch.,

1004-18—Vachha and Co, Manji Hirji and Co a firm v The New Mahalaxmi Oil Mills Co a firm, Payne and Co.

1385-18—Edg G W and Co, Buchoomiya Joosubmiya v Dwarkanath Harischandra and ors, Daph F and D.

1212-18—Craigie B and C, Manchershaw Cursetji Khan Saheb v Sorabji Framji Kathoke, Forbes and Co.

872-18—Mulla and Mulla, Bai Jenaboo widow and anr v Esufally Mahomedally Bandookwalla and ors, Jam R and D.

815-18—Purshotamrai and Co, Bhagwanji Deokaran a firm v The Great Indian Peninsula Rly Co. Ltd. and anr, Little and Co.

1406-17—Daph F and D, Khemsingh Gulabsingh a firm v Ramjivan Nivetia a firm, Pandia and Co.

PRIMITIVE AND ILLEGAL COMPULSION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Casually reading the Hon. Mr. A. T. Mayhew's speech in the C. P. Legislative Council, I came across some remarks which are edifying and desired very much that you should publish them so as to reach the large public in the Bombay Presidency. The hon. member made a speech in support of compulsion for primary education and observed:—

"As a matter of fact it is a mistake to say that extension on a voluntary basis has reached its limit, because so far as I know there has never been any expansion on a voluntary basis. . . . We should always remember that whatever extension in vernacular education there has been on a compulsory basis, though *that compulsion has been of a primitive and illegal nature.* A determined tahsildar under the stimulating influence of a determined Deputy Commissioner has been able in a large number of villages to work wonders in regard to school attendance. . . . However, the times are changing, and villages are beginning to be taught, if not their duties, *anyhow their rights*, and they are beginning to see that the tahsildar has no legal power behind him. They are beginning to regard as *begar* any efforts to secure attendance and *to oppose them accordingly.* Therefore, the tahsildar and Deputy Commissioner are beginning to feel themselves in an ambiguous position."

(Begar means to compulsory work or labour.)

We are all of us asking for compulsion in primary education and hence alone has the hon. member admitted the tendency of the officials to use powers not actually possessed by them. All of us know what was done for collecting War Loan, but to say anything of "illegal compulsion" in that connection was prohibited. The speech admits that the non-officials are teaching the villagers their rights and thus gives the lie to the constantly repeated charge that the educated people do nothing for the villagers. The last—but perhaps the most important—admission is that officers who used illegal powers unopposed when the poor villagers were ignorant are feeling "themselves in an ambiguous position" because those ignorant villagers have not remained ignorant, an admission that goes to the root of all official attempts to strengthen the hands of the executive and to shield them from attacks in the courts.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

JUVENILE SMOKING BILL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am indeed glad that the Bill against juvenile smoking is before the Legislative Council, its passing into Act will surely give unmixed pleasure to all who have the interests of the young at heart. I had put forward suggestions in favour of introduction of such a Bill in a letter addressed to you (*vide* "The Chronicle" of 26th Nov. 1917); and I, therefore, feel really happy to note that legislature action is being taken in the matter. In your issue of the 15th instant I notice a long letter, giving history of tobacco etc. I beg to remind the leaders of the Indian Catholic Community that the vice prevails to an appalling extent in their community and to suggest that some steps might be taken to check it. The clergy can do much in this direction as also in regard to the drink habit; one of the greatest curses in the community. Hoping you will please insert this letter in your paper,—Yours, etc.,

C. C. M. MENDES.

PUNISHING JUVENILES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to inform you that Mandalana, widow of Ragloo Cook, made a petition to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay under section 401 and 402 of the Criminal Procedure Code to commute the severe sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment, passed by the 1st Class Presidency Magistrate, Bandra, on her minor son of the age of 14 years, forwarding the cuttings of two letters of the 2nd and 6th instants appearing in your valuable journal and I am glad to inform you that she has received a reply from the Assistant Secretary to His Excellency that the same is receiving attention. I am instructed by her to write you that for your act of kindness she is much obliged.—Yours, etc.,

M. A. LADUCK.

484, D'Monte Street,
Bandra, August 22.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 23.

S S Linga—Cutbush—Karachi, August 21.
S S Shinfoo—Hassel—Calcutta, August 10.
S S Palitana—Holysake—Busreh, August 9.

DEPARTURES

August 23.

S S Aras—Nesbitt—Mahomerrah.
S S Shustar—Perry—Aden and Jeddah.
S S Soudan—Brooks—London.
S S Queda—Moxon—Rangoon.
S S Luzon Maru—Tsuji—Kobe via Singapore.
S S Penayeotis—Duncan—Hull via Aden.

August 24.

S S Circassia—Osborne—Marseilles and Liverpool.
S S Barala—Coleborn—Busreh etc.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Saturday.

S S Okara—Tallant—Rangoon.
S S Bandra—Wigger—Busreh etc.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.

Steamer Kandahar for Rangoon.
Steamer Shwedagon for Rangoon.
Steamer Palitana for Persian Gulf.

S S Linga:—The B I S N Company's Karachi mail steamer Linga, 957 tons, Capt. H M Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail, a geneal cargo and 23 cabin and 98 deck passengers which port she had left on 21st instant.

S S Shinfoo:—The M M Shirasi's steamer Shinfoo, 1,686 tons, Captain K S Hassel, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a general cargo and rice, which port she had left on 10th instant.

S S Palitana:—The B I S N Company's Persian Gulf mail steamer Palitana, 1,934 tons, Captain T V Holysake, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh via Mahomerah, Koweit, Bushire, Linga, Henjam, Bunder Abbas, Muscat, Gwaslar, Pasni, Ormara and Karachi, with mails, a general cargo 2 cabin and 33 deck passengers which port she had left on 9th instant.

S S Luzon Maru:—The O S K steamer Luzon Maru, 2,887 tons, Captain T Tsuji sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Kobe, via Singapore with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Penayeotis:—The W & A Graham Company's steamer Penayeotis, 2,266 tons, Captain J C Duncan, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Hull via Aden, with a general cargo.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barala, 1,899 tons, Captain E Coleborn, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Busreh via Persian Gulf Ports, with a general cargo.

S S Circassia:—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4,326 tons, Captain C F Osborne, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday 23rd August 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Havildar	N F	N F		T M & Co
B Unkai Maru	Kobe	30-8-19		N Y K
D & E				
Alesia	N F	N F		M M & Co
F Reims	Hull	N F		Graham & Co
G Dwarka	N F	N F		M M & Co
K Ismailia	N F	N F		M M & Co
L Feroza	N F	N F		M M & Co
Offside				
M Wisley	N F	N F		Graham & Co
N Pearose	Hull	N F		Graham & Co
O War Isis	London	23-8-19		D R I M
P Isle of Lewis	Hull	N F		Graham & Co
80 ton crane				
Q Utopia	N F	N F		H S Shushtary & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Courland	Marmagoa	22-8	23-8	M M & Co
Indravati	N F	N F		K N & Co
Netravati	N F	N F		K N & Co
Oporto	N F	N F		K N & Co
Satrungi	N F	N F		K N & Co
Saraswati	N F	N F		K N & Co
Sabarmati	N F	N F		K N & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vergemere	N F	N F	Omlar Fdg. & Engrg. Works Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Okara	Bassein	25-8-19		
2 Koweit				T M & Co
4 Saigon Maru	Japan	5-9-19		O S K Kaisha
5 Pundua	Zanzibar	N F		M M & Co
7 Palitana	Busra	28-8-19		M M & Co
9 Abydos	N F	N F		M M & Co
10 & 11 Rheinfels	London	28-8-19		Graham & Co
12 Nankin	London	30-8-19		M M & Co
14 Linga	Karachi	28-8-19		M M & Co
15 Bandra	P Gulf	23-8-19		M M & Co
16 Kaisar	N F	N F		M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Himalaya	Marseilles	23-8-19		M M & Co
2 Varela	N F	N F		M M & Co
4 Coco anna	Busra	26-8-19		M M & Co
5 Kandahar	Calcutta	27-8-19		W & A G & Co
6 Margha	Karachi	24-8-19		M M & Co
8 Karagola Offside	E & S Africa	27-8-19		M M & Co
8 Queda	Rangoon	24-8-19		M M & Co
9 Shuja	N F	N F		T M & Co
10 Chakdina Offside	Busra	24-8-19		M M & Co
10 Barpeta	N F	N F		M M & Co
11 Tanfield	Antwerp	28-8-19		M M & Co
12 Dilwara	Shanghai	28-8-19		M M & Co
14 Fandakan	Bushire	27-8-19		M M & Co
16 Mutka	Busra	28-8-19		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Suram	Rangoon	25-8-19	Asiatic Petroleum Co

EXPORT.

August 22.

S S Nankin for London—34 cwts gum kadaya 75 cwts ginger A A Peerbhoy; 75 cwts 138 cwts turmeric A H Esmail & Co; 200 cwts ginger G Suchadina; 19 cwts ginger 44 cwts turmeric Jan Mahomed Rahimtoola; 110 cwts turmeric 125 cwts ginger 97 cwts pepper Allibhoy Chagla & Co.

S S Rheinfels for London—2 pots rosa oil Esmail Nawroji & Co; 1,265 cwts copra 1,806 cwts ginger Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy.

S S War Isis for London—87 cwts fishmaws Rahimtoola Dhunji & Co; 1,236 cwts gum kadaya Shivji Khetsey & Co; 3 cases woolen piecegoods Coutts & Co; 61 cwts fishmaws A Abdul Latif & Co.

S S Penrose for Hull—2,000 cwts cotton seed Volkart Bros; 367 cwts. seconauts Phillips Philips & Co.

S S Isle of Lewis for Hull—2,000 cwts cotton seed Volkart Bros.

S S Reims for Hull—3,900 cwts cotton seed Ralli Bros; 520 cwts cotton seed D B Khan & Co; 378 cwts cotton seed Shivji Cooverji & Co.

S S Tanfield for Antwerp—5,000 cwts linseed Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 770 bales cotton E Spianer & Co; 500 bales cotton Jeena & Co.

S S Saigon Maru for Yokkaichi—500 bales cotton Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha.

S S Saigon Maru for Kobe—324 bales cotton Narandas V Dossa; 300 bales cotton Samabhai Nathoobhai & Co; 100 bales cotton Lalah & Co; 200 bales cotton Yuasa Cotton Trading Co; 300 bales cotton Joosub Peermohamed & Co; 300 bales cotton Lakhomsey Damji & Co.

S S Saigon Maru for Osaka—108 bales cotton Joosub Peermohamed & Co; 200 bales cotton K Yoshikawa.

S S Dilwara for Hongkong—7 bales woolen carpets Thos Cook & Son; 50 bales cotton grey twist Madhavdas Amersey & Co.

S S Dilwara for Tsingtau—200 bales cotton grey yarn Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

August 22.

S S Dilwara from Shanghai, Agents M M & Co—223 cases glassware; 162 cases brassware; 25 cases soap; 1,983 pieces copper ingots; 13 cases rubber goods; 2 cases blankets; 250 bundles sandalwood; 50 bundles 18 cases ginger; 361 cases silk goods; 6 cases cotton hosiery; 4 cases sieves; 13 cases spun silk yarn; 47 cases cotton goods; 32 cases toy;; 40 cases antimonyware; 6 cases fountain pencils; 2 cases penholders; 6 cases undershirts; 149 cases enamelledware; 50 bags coffee; 130 baskets gambier; 101 bags sago; 2 cases elect cable; 40 cases padlocks; 15 cases tinware; 50 cases stationery; 15 cases glass tumbler; 10 bales canvas; 71 cases 57 bundles gum benjamin; 771 slabs tin; 2 cases mirrors; 41 cases aluminium circles; 117 cases metalware; 235 cases 21 boxes 1½ packages silk piecegoods; 200 bales tobacco leaf; 242 coils rope; 8 cases nickleware; 7 cases porcelainware; 6 cases matting suit case of cotton goods; 3 cases silkware; 4 cases perfumery; 5 cases camphor wood boxes; 246 bags teel seed; 6 cases cotton hosiery, brassware etc; 28 cases silk yarn; 2 bales writing paper; 10 cases vermillion; 2 cases boots and shoes; 349 H/c 1,061 cases green tea; 66 packages 216 chests green tea; 634 bales 111 bundles 9 cases 5 packages silk; 235 cases 2 boxes 5 H/charts 85 chests 839 packages tea; 2,960 bags green peas; 88 cases pongee; 106 packages black tea; 3,160 bags green beans; 50 bags 10 bundles galangal; 277 cases preserves; 110 bags arecanuts; 2 bris cocoanut oil; 1,000 boxes 2,075 cases cassia; 5,100 bags sugar; 202 boxes tin plates; 20 cases hosiery; 5 cases cassia oil; 3 bags cubeb; 2 cases red fish; 16 bags pepper; 1,040 cases fire crackers; 126 boxes 96 cases glass bangles; 400 bundles sugarcandy; 7,324 cases cand milk; 3,402 cases cand apricots; 6 packages 55 cases paper; 275 rolls matting; 71 packages glass, bangles; 346 bags betelnuts; 38 cases mace; 300 bags tapioca flour; 34 cases aerated waters; 565 bags sago flour; 51 bags medicine seed.

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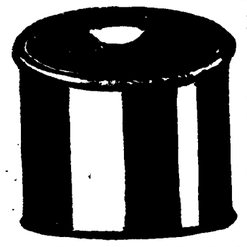

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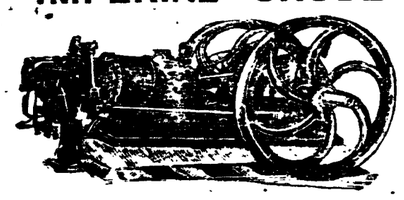

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong, per s.s. Euryalus via Negapatam, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m.

Second lecture on "Clemenceau" at Salle Francaise by Prof. Louis Peltier at 6-15 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	13
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11 0	20 30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7 15	18 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi Express	8 30	7

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	12 0	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 47	21
Fast Passenger	21 10	7

Domestic Occurrence.

At No. 1, Sholapur Road, Poona, 23rd August, 1919, FRANK BENJAMIN STEWART, A.M.I.A.E., Eng., A.M.I.E., Eng., M.I.S.E., Eng., of the firm of F. B. Stewart and Son, Automobile and Electrical Engineers, Poona, aged 59 years.—*R.I.P.*

Wireless Quarters Bahrein, Persian Gulf—JOSEPH WALTER, beloved child of Mrs. and Mr. Cunha, aged one year fifteen days.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

The second lecture on "Clemenceau" by Prof. Louis Peltier will be delivered at 6-15 p.m., on Wednesday next, under the chairmanship of M. J. Dutard.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union, Mr. J. M. Dalal, will deliver a public lecture on "Journalism as a Career: Young India's opportunities," on Wednesday next at 6 p.m., (S.T.) at the Sydenham College of Commerce, Hornby Road, Bombay, when Prof. Mr. M. J. Antia, will preside, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

TELUGU BAL DNYANOTTEJAK SAMAJ.

The fifth annual prize distribution ceremony of the Telugu Bal Dnyanottejak Samaji will take place on Wednesday next at the Kamathipura "Telugu Hall" at 6 p.m., (S.T.), when Mr. G. K. Devdhar will preside and give away the prizes.

SHRI JAINA SHVETAMBARA EDUCATION BOARD.

The Hony. Secretaries of Shri Jain Shwetamber Education Board, of Bombay, have sent round an appeal requesting the members of the Shwetamber Jain community to contribute their mite to the cause of education during the "Pajusan" holidays and thereby swell the funds of the Jain Education Board which is the central institution for spreading religious, moral and secular education among the Shwetamber Mustipujak Jains.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League of Bombay, a public lecture on "Some aspects of Social Service" will be delivered by Mr. G. K. Devdhar at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandurst Road, to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The Volunteers of the Influenza Epidemic Relief Committee who have not yet received their medals are requested to take them away from the office of the Social Service League, Bombay.

MATHERAN RATE-PAYERS' ASSOCIATION

A general meeting of the members of the Association will be held in the office of Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., 113, Esplanade Road, to-morrow at 6-30 p.m.

GHATE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of Elphinstonians, friends and admirers, held under the auspices of the Bhandarkar Sanskrit Society of Elphinstone College, after passing resolution expressing deep sense of sorrow at the sad and premature demise of the late Dr. Ghate, appointed a Committee, called "The Ghate Memorial Committee" to take steps to erect a permanent memorial in his memory. A Committee with Principal A. C. L. Covernton as its President was appointed.

A meeting of the Committee was held on the 14th instant when it decided to put up a possible, to institute a College Prize in his name. The members were authorised to collect subscriptions.

It was also decided to make an appeal for subscriptions to the public. Sympathisers should forward their subscriptions to the Hon. Secretary, "The Ghate Memorial Committee."

MAILS FOR AUSTRALASIA.

Mails for Australasia are forwarded by steamers sailing from Calcutta about the 1st and from Negapatam about the 15th of a month, and the latest hours, of posting correspondence for these mails at the Bombay General Post Office are shewn below:—

Unregistered letters up to 6-30 p.m. daily.

Registered letters up to 6-0 p.m. daily except on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.

Parcels up to 6-0 p.m. daily except on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.

Money Orders up to 4-30 p.m. daily except on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.

II. Letters and money orders are forwarded to Negapatam and Calcutta for onward transmission so as to reach there in good time for inclusion in the mail. Parcels are forwarded exclusively via Calcutta.

III. The hours and dates of closing mails for Australasia, for despatch by steamers sailing direct from Bombay are specially notified.

COOPERATIVE PROPAGANDA.

COOPERATIVE SECRETARIES' SENIOR TRAINING CLASS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This year the Co-operative Secretaries' Senior Training Class will be held in Bombay for 12 days, from 8th to 19th October, both days inclusive under the auspices of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute. The fee for admission to the Class is Rs. 3 per secretary, in the case of secretaries from Bombay City, Rs. 6 in case of secretaries from British districts and Rs. 12 in the case of secretaries from Native States. Free boarding and lodging will be provided to the secretaries from British districts and secretaries from Native States, will be required to make their own arrangements for boarding and lodging. If, however, any Native State joins the Institute and makes a suitable annual subvention to it, its secretaries will be treated similarly to those from British districts. The secretaries from British districts who want to be admitted to the Senior Training Class should apply to the Registrar, Co-operative Secretaries, Bombay Presidency, Poona, and those from Bombay City and Native States should apply to the undersigned.

—Yours, etc.,

H. B. DIVANJI,
Hon. Secretary,
Secretaries' Training Classes Special Committee.

Bombay Central Co-operative Institute,
56, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

We understand that the above Company will be shortly registered in Bombay as the necessary license has already been granted by the Government of India.

The authorised capital of the Company is three crores divided into three lakhs shares of Rs. 100 each. The present issue is two lakhs shares of Rs. 100 each. As the whole capital has been privately subscribed, it is not intended to invite applications from the public. The Company at present will do only Fire and Marine Insurance business, but it is permissible to the Company to extend its operations to other branches of Insurance.

The Directors include Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Sir Hukumchand Swarupchand, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (junior), Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. C. M. Rose and Mr. Kikabhai Premchand Roychand.

The Managing Agents of the Company are Messrs. J. C. Setalvad and Co.

INDIANS AND EAST AFRICA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you kindly publish the following letter addressed by me to the Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, in your paper.

Any person desirous to communicate with me or to have personal interviews with me can do so by previous appointment at the office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Old Telephone Buildings, 19, Bank Street, Bombay, to the Secretary, of which useful institution, I am especially thankful for rendering me every facility in my these endeavours.—Yours, etc.,

BIHARILAL N. ANANTANI.

Bombay, August 22.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have recently returned from East Africa, after a long stay there for a short holiday, the best means to spend which, taking into consideration the present needs of India, would, I believe, be to disseminate as much and as speedily as possible, the correct knowledge of the potentialities of Indian trade and industries and the possibilities for the Indian youths, in that vast territory, inclusive of the formerly called German East Africa, now under the mandate of the Imperial Government, by means of personal interviews, publications of the available literature in our Indian press and if need be by public addresses, essentially in the principal city of Indian trade—Bombay.

You are perhaps aware that the great thinkers for India like the late Hon. Mr. Gokhale, the Aga Khan and Sir Theodore Morison have thought it proper, not only in the best interests of India alone but in those of the Empire as a whole to advise the Home Government to reserve that part of Africa for Indian colonisation alone. It is a thousand pities, however, not to see that important idea, adequately backed up in India, due of course to the very grave pressure of local engagements. It is now high time, however to devote some time to it upon which not only depends the expansion of our trade and industries and opening for Indian youths, but the riddance of a future political crisis for so many thousands of our countrymen domiciled there, so many centuries ago.

Several commissions from South Africa and other countries representing their commercial and industrial organisations have already finished their labours of investigations for their trade and farming establishments in that country as a result of which several well organised syndicates have commenced pouring in there. It is only India, alas—who is not yet alive in this direction.

For some reason, I do not yet mean to take notice of the recent promulgation of the prospectus of a joint stock concern in Bombay, meant to finance a certain branch of industry in East Africa. I am also aware of the timely and bold stand made by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau of Bombay, against a similar proposition made by one Major McCarrow.

I therefore venture to place before the concerned the following few suggestions for their immediate and earnest consideration.

1. To see to the desirability to make concrete reasons as to why should East Africa be essentially made an Indian Colony widely known here.

2. To see to the advisability to send representatives from mill-owners and other such commercial and industrial institutions with adequate equipments to that country to investigate into and report on the prevailing conditions and possibilities for Indian trade, import, export and local inclusive of agriculture, etc., as mentioned above.

3. To organise some effective means to render every sort of, if need be even financial assistance, by way of loans, grants, etc., to such educated Indians as desire to est a blish themselves in the natural outlet for them, removing thereby their present congestion and consequent deterioration of their mental sphere.

4. To organize a control of joint stock concern, exclusively financed and controlled by Indian to open and develop trade with East Africa, with a view mainly to popularize Indian trade there. In fact that concern should be the great channel through which from the very Indian Banking, Indian Insurance and Indian Shipping, to the most minor branch of Indian trade should flow in East Africa.

Personally my services are ever at the disposal of any of the institutions in Bombay, whenever deemed necessary, say to substantiate more elaborately what I said above.—Yours, etc.,

B. N. ANANTANI.

Bombay, August 22.

WAITING ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

PROVISION IN REVENUE OFFICES.

The following Press Note has been issued:—

At the meeting of the Legislative Council held in March 1919 a Resolution was moved by the Hon. Rao Bahadur V. S. Naik recommending the provision in revenue offices of waiting accommodation for the use of respectable gentlemen calling there on business. The Resolutions as adopted by the Council runs as follows:—

"That this Council respectfully recommends to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council that Government may be pleased to reserve, as waiting room, one furnished room in the revenue offices and in criminal courts at the district headquarters and in the Mamlatdars' and Mahalkaris' offices in the taluka and mahal headquarters where they are not so reserved, and one furnished tent when the Collectors, Assistant or Deputy Collectors are on tour for the use of respectable gentlemen who will have occasion to go to these officers either as parties, witnesses or in other capacities, till they are called in by these officers."

The principle of the Resolution has been accepted by Government and it has been decided to make a beginning by providing accommodation for visitors in the following revenue offices and residences in which offices are allowed to be held:—

Northern Division.—Kaira (Collector's office), Kaira (Assistant Collector's bungalow), Kaira (Treasury office) Godhra (Collector's office), Broach (Collector's office), Broach (Collector's bungalow), Broach (Assistant Collector's bungalow), Surat (Collector's bungalow), and Surat (Assistant Collector's bungalow).

Central Division.—Poona (Collector's bungalow), Poona (Bungalow of the Director of Agriculture), Ahmednagar (Collector's bungalow), Ahmednagar (Prant offices and Huzur Deputy Collector's office), Satara (Collector's office), Satara (Revenue offices), Sholapur (Revenue offices), Nasik (Revenue offices), Dhulia (Collector's bungalow), Dhulia (Assistant Collector's bungalow), Dhulia (Huzur offices), Jalgaon (Collector's bungalow), Jalgaon (Revenue buildings), and Bhusaval (Mamlatdar's offices).

Southern Division.— Dharwar (Huzur treasury), Karwar (Huzur treasury), Alibag (Huzur treasury).

Sind.—Mirpurkhas (Collector's bungalow), Mirpurkhas (Bungalow of the Deputy Collector, Nara Valley), Nawabshah (Collector's bungalow), Nawabshah (Bungalow of the Assistant Collector, Naushahro), Sukkur (Bungalow of the Assistant Collector, Shikarpur), Rohri (District bungalow), and Jacobabad (Deputy Commissioner's bungalow).

These buildings have been recommended by the Commissioner in Sind and the Commissioners of Divisions as those requiring prior consideration. The rooms will be provided with suitable furniture. As regards other revenue offices and criminal courts at district headquarters and Mamlatdars' and Mahalkaris' kacheris the Commissioners have been asked to submit a programme arranged in the order of urgency. Residences in which offices are allowed to be held will be included in the programme. Provision for waiting accommodation will be made in projects for new buildings of the classes referred to in the Hon. Rao Bahadur Naik's Resolution, as well as for new residences where offices will be held. Proposals have also been called for to give effect to that part of the Hon. Rao Bahadur Naik's Resolution which deals with the supply of furnished tents to Collectors and Assistant and Deputy Collectors so as to provide waiting accommodation for visitors when these officers are on tour.

TELAGUS AND HOUSING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I understand, that the Kamatipura centre is to be taken over by the Improvement Trust. If this is true, I request the Telugu leaders, who are mostly one of the best building contractors this Presidency ever had, to look up to this situation and arrange to get some plots which are now available from the Improvement Trust at Matunga and build chawls or suitable buildings for our brethren. By doing thus it is apparent that they do understand the meaning of cooperation—in the sense in which our beloved Governor expresses it.

I hope you will be kind enough to publish this letter in view of the facts stated above.

I enclose my card for your information.—Yours, etc.,

CIRCLE D. KAKA.

2nd Kamatipura, Aug. 21.

WILSON COLLEGE SOCIAL UNION CONCERT

Friday evening saw a large and gay gathering in the hall of the Wilson College, when the students and their friends furnished a most enjoyable entertainment in the presence of their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd. Various pieces of Indian music, especially the songs of Mr. Keshava Bhonsale and the sitar solos of Mr. Ismail Khan were enthusiastically received by the audience. The comic songs of Mr. Jolly called forth deafening peals of laughter.

The short piece of acting, conducted by Mr. E. A. Parker, who also played the leading role, served to increase the fun of the evening. The Viola Solo, played by Mr. Logsdial contributed to the academical side of the entertainment.

Mrs. M. P. Cama was heartily cheered on the conclusion of her Hindustani song to the accompaniment of the Dilruba.

When a couple of items were still left for the conclusion of the programme, Dr. Mackichan proposed a hearty vote of thanks to their Excellencies and dwelt upon the keen interest which they had shown in the doings of the student community of this presidency.

His Excellency replied by assuring the students on behalf of Lady Lloyd and himself that the welfare of the Wilson College was always a matter in which they were sincerely interested, and upon their being garlanded by Miss K. H. Adenwalla their Excellencies left the hall amidst cheers. Some more items and the programme came to an end, and Dr. Mackichan having thanked all those who had contributed, towards the success of the concert the gathering dispersed.

STUDENTS' SELF-SUPPORTING SOCIETY.

We are asked to state that the address of the above society is Motor Building, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, and not c/o. Servants of India Society.

"THE WILLINGDON MEMORIAL."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was with deep regret that I saw the letter re Willingdon Memorial write one of the people's stauncnest tribunes, Mr Joseph Baptista. And it is with a heavy pen that I am writing this. Like the orater Mr. Baptista is his letter is full of that fallacy which is called *argumentum ad verecundium* (i.e. appealing to feelings, particularly vain feelings.) But everybody who was in Bombay in the months of November and December, 1918, knows that the vote against Lord Willingdon Memorial was not an erring vote. It was a deliberate and correct vote. Mr. Baptista may sincerely hold the view he does, but let him rest assured that correct judgment was not wanting merely because he was away from Bombay The movement against Lord Willingdon's Memorial was led by the Hon. Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Horniman both of whom are unfortunately away and was joined by others who are also in another region. Lecturers did come here even from Poona. Many more than one meeting were held to oppose the Memorial. And the willingness even to suffer injuries both at the hands of Mr. Vincent's subordinates and Cassum Mitha's hirelings was the strongest and the most unimpeachable evidence of the sincerity and conviction of the anti-memorialists. Mr. Baptista was not here and is too presumptuous in making statements about a period when he was not here. I have no hesitation in saying that it would have been a legitimate use of the editorial discretion to have refused to publish such a letter in a paper of which Mr. Horniman (the heart of the anti-memorial movement) was the Editor during his absence and the absence of Mr. Jinnah (the soul of the movement) the chairman of the Board of Directors of the same paper.

Nobody suggests that individuals did not hold a very high opinion of Lord Willingdon and that they did hold such an opinion had much personal connection with his Lordship. But the vote of the Citizens of Bombay was not based on the personal proclivities of the man Lord Willingdon, but on the public open words and acts of the Governor-Administrator, and it was given after full knowledge. But now the case is worse. When His Lordship left everyone of the opponents was inclined to presume that Lord Willingdon was personally very good and all that Mr. Baptista would have us believe him personally to be. But His Lordship's utterances in England about Indian agitation, his later actions in Madras in respect of many leading organs and his open assumption of all responsibility about those actions should be sufficient finally to dispose of any possible arguments in support of raising a people's memorial to Lord Willingdon. Mr. Baptista argues that the voice of the presidency was not taken. Let him despair of doing anything in Bombay, the people of Bombay not being weak enough to be misled even by their most popular orator, and let him stump the districts.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

[The correspondent forgets that the publication of a letter does not in itself indicate acceptance of the views or statements contained in it.—Editor "B. C."]

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am sorry that the Willingdon Memorial controversy should raise its ugly head again. But, when it is begun by so big a man as Mr. Joseph Baptista, President of the Indian Home Rule League, it is but natural that it should not go unheeded. I really wonder, how, after so long a period as eight clear months, the political sagacity of Mr. Baptista allowed him to rake up the buried bone of contention. But, his honest opinion, which, by the bye, is a chronic complaint with our public men—proved too strong for him and now, he has come out with a proposal that the movement be "revived". His contention that, "Lord Willingdon 'slaved' for India" has no meaning at all when it is understood that Lord Willingdon was a paid public servant and it was his duty to do so. His second argument is that Lord Willingdon was "in sympathy with the advanced political aspirations of the people of India" and that he was working for the popular cause confidentially and privately for one thing, his sympathy was seldom translated into action. But, the argument comes to the ground when it is clearly borne in mind that a memorial was to be voted to Lord Willingdon, not for what he did confidentially and secretly behind the purdah, but for his successful Administration as Governor of Bombay. Now, how far his administration was successful from the peoples' point of view, it is unnecessary for me to say. Moreover, I do not see, why, every out-going Governor should be voted a memorial. The contention that "Bombay was misled" and that "it certainly did not voice the opinion of the whole province" is a very, very old trick and it needs no comment.—Yours, etc.,

VOX POPULI.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.

The report of the Bombay Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for the month of July last is issued by the Secretary and Treasurer, in the course of which it is stated that during the month under report the Society employed in all 27 Agents and of the 4 Agents were employed for office and Hospital work.

The 24 Agents employed for out-door work have succeeded in prosecuting 633 individuals during the month, and out of these, 17 persons were warned and discharged and the rest 456 were fined more or less.

It is a matter of great regret to report that as long as the extreme leniency with which the Honorary Magistrates treat the cruelty cases, these offences will be committed with impunity. Unless deterrent punishment is inflicted there is absolutely no chance of cruelty cases diminishing.

There were 14 cases of bullock-cart drivers being punished for overloading. These fines evidently came from the owners of the carts and the contractors. Only 1 loader was fined Rs. 6.

In 46 cases convictions were obtained against drivers of horses and bullocks for perpetrating gross cruelty to their animals.

The cases of owners of horses and bullocks punished "for allowing their unfit animals to be worked" were as follows:—

1 was fined Rs. 50 and 15 day's simple imprisonment or in default of fine 15 days more imprisonment; 1 was fined Rs. 25; 3 were fined Rs. 15 each; and 5 were fined Rs. 10 each.

These are the only heavy fines inflicted during the month. All others were fined less than Rs. 5.

In 2 cases convictions were obtained against poultry dealers for huddling together 60 fowls in 2 small baskets and they were fined Re. 1 each.

894 animals were treated by the Society's veterinary inspectors as out-patients, free of any charge, at our dispensaries in different courts. These include cases brought by the Police.

DEATH OF RT REV. GYR.

A LOSS TO CATHOLIC DIOCESE.

The Rt. Rev. Aloysius Gyr, S.J. Administrator Apostolic of Bombay, died early yesterday morning, at St. George's Hospital of cancer in the liver. Born on the 15th July, 1855, at Einsiedeln in Switzerland, his early school-days were spent in the ancient monastery school of his native town. In 1874, he joined the Jesuit novitiate at Exaaten in Holland, and after completing his philosophical studies, he was for several years a teacher at St. Andrew's College at Ordrupshoy in Denmark. From there he went to England, where he completed his theological studies, and later on did much useful work as a preacher in various churches of Lancashire and Yorkshire. On the 11th October, 1888, he landed in Bombay, and two months later experienced the first illness in his life. a violent attack of dysentery that in a measure undermined his health for good His strong constitution, however, enabled him to fill many important posts in the Archdiocese for the last 30 years. He was chaplain of St. Anne's, Masagon, till 1894, then parish priest in Ahmedabad and Superior of the new Gujerat Mission till 1903, when he became the vicar of the Cathedral in Bombay. in 1903, he was appointed Superior of St. Stanislaus', Bandra, and in 1911, Superior of St. Patrick's, Karachi. In 1915, he was recalled to Bombay as Superior of the Bombay Mission, and in addition, for the last three years, he was the Administrator Apostolic of the Archdiocese of Bombay. The deceased was a large-minded man, gifted with great prudence, and distinguished for his sound judgment and knowledge of ecclesiastical affairs. In his manner he was extremely simple and homely, winning the hearts of all that came in contact with him. His loss is keenly felt by all Catholics in the Archdiocese of Bombay, who have been without a bishop for the last three years. The funeral left Holy Name Church at 5 o'clock in the evening and the burial service took place at Sewree. His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun officiated, supported by Right Rev. A. Bruder, S.J., Mgr. L. C. Pera, and Rev. Dr. D'Monte. The attendance at the grave included a numerous clergy, both secular and religious, and most of the leading Catholics of Bombay. Floral wreaths were sent from Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd, the Catholic Association of the Bombay Presidency, the Catholic Ladies' Association, the Catholic Library, the various convents, and Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Kelly.

A Solemn Requiem High Mass will be sung in the Cathedral at Bhuleshwar, Bombay, on Tuesday, at 7 a.m.

PUBLIC BATHING AND WASHING PLACES.

A FORGOTTEN MUNICIPAL RESOLUTION.

Mr. N. M. Joshi has given notice, of moving the following resolutions in the Corporation:

1. That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to their resolution undernoted, No. 7745 of 14th March 1907, and he be requested to state whether all the twenty-five bathing places mentioned therein have been provided and if not to expedite the completion of the programme in view to removing, at least partially, a long-felt inconvenience of the public, especially of the poorer classes.

The resolution referred to runs as follows:—

"That the report dated 5th February, 1907 of the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 5170 dated 15th November 1906 regarding the provision of bathing and washing places in the different Wards of the City, be approved and adopted and a copy be forwarded to the Commissioner with an intimation that the Corporation approve of the construction of 25 bathing places in reinforced concrete on sites suggested in his letter No. 22338, dated 11th October 1906 at an estimated cost of Rs. 35,739 (exclusive of the cost of sites in two cases).

II. That the Corporation trust that the bathing place will be kept under proper Municipal supervision."

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION AMONG LABOURING CLASSES.

2. That the Schools Committee be requested to report what efforts it has made during the last two years for promoting the elementary education of the labouring classes in the city by means of special schools for half-timers and night schools for illiterate adults; the Committee be also requested to report what programme of work it has made towards the removal of illiteracy of the labouring classes in the city.

3. That the Schools Committee be requested to report whether in pursuance of Section 63 (c) of the Bombay Municipal Act it considers it desirable to undertake the duty of starting, maintaining and aiding Public Libraries in the City especially in the localities inhabited by poorer sections of the population.

AN ARTS COLLEGE FOR MAHOMEDANS.

SIR MAHOMED YUSUF'S DONATION TO BE UTILISED.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Bombay Government:—

In January 1914, Mr. (now Sir) Mahomed Yusuf Ismail offered to Government a donation of Rs. 8 lakhs for the promotion of higher education of Muhammadan youths. In making his offer the donor, while leaving to His Excellency the Governor (Lord Willingdon) full discretion as to the particular objects to which his donation should be devoted, indicated a preference for the foundation of a Muhammadan College which would be located either in Bombay or in Poona and affiliated to the Bombay University. The Governor in Council has now decided that the donation should be devoted towards the establishment of a first grade Government Arts College on a selected site at Andheri in Salsette.

This College, to be known as the Ismail College, will be primarily for Muhammadans, but students of other communities will also be admitted. Orders for the acquisition of a site for the College and the preparation of detailed plans and estimates have been issued.

FROM LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

M. D.—Proposes that by way of protest against the selfish and intolerant attitude of the British Medical Association, Indians who belong to it should resign in a body.

A. KANARITE.—Hopes that Mr. Tupper will find his way to withdraw the order against "Kanara News." If Mr. Tupper fails to do so, the correspondent suggests that the memorial fund should be given to the journal for its relief; or, says the correspondent, it will be better to cease publication of the paper altogether by way of passive resistance.

JAYARAO SULIKERI.—Suggests that Dr. Rabindranath Tagore should be elected President of the next session of the Indian National Congress.

ALLEGED TRAFFIC IN GIRLS

RELATIVES IN TROUBLE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, this afternoon was engaged in hearing the case in which Eric Kees and his wife Alice Kees stood charged under Section 372 of the Penal Code with letting on hire Miss Adelaide Philbin, a girl under sixteen years, for immoral purposes. The girl, who was a sister of Alice Kees, was an inmate of the Rev. Mr. F. B. Hadow's home which is connected with the Old Mission Church; after her mother's death on 2nd June, the accused came to Mr. Hadow's Home and wanted to take away Philbin for a day. At first Mr. Hadow objected, but afterwards Alice Kees was allowed to take Philbin to her place for one day, but she was never returned. Mr. Hadow complained before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the girl was produced in court, but the magistrate directed her to go with her sister Alice Kees.

The case for the prosecution was that on a subsequent complaint made by Mr. Hadow there was a police enquiry in the matter and the girl was traced in a brothel owned by one Mrs. Mitchell. It was alleged that when a notice was issued on the accused they told the police that the girl was at Diamond, where her brother was. This was a false story. The police traced the girl in the brothel at Golam Sovan's lane and when the girl was produced before the Police Inspector she said she had been made over to Mrs. Mitchell, mistress of the brothel, on certain conditions. Mr. Hadow was examined on behalf of the prosecution. He said he was in charge of the Old Mission Church School for girls. Philbin was brought to the school in 1916 by her mother. Her mother died about a year ago. In June last one day both the accused saw him and wanted to take away the girl to their house. They were allowed to take her for one day, but the girl was never returned. Mr. Hadow next corroborated the prosecution story about his applications made in the court to recover the girl.

Adelaide Philbin examined said on Friday her sister and brother-in-law took her away from [illegible] school and she was never sent back. She was taken to 2 house in Phar's Lane and then to another house in Sooterkin's Lane, where she remained till 7th August. On the morning of 7th her sister took her to Mrs. Mitchell's house in Gulam Sovan's Lane. There were two other girls living there. She was made over to Mrs. Mitchell on condition that she could give half of her earnings to Mrs. Mitchell for food and lodging and rupees two per day to her sister Alice Kees, as also Rs. 25 per month. She was in that house for nine days and earned Rs. 210, besides presents. She had got no money now, all money was taken by her sister and Mrs. Mitchell. After nine days the police came and produced her in court.

The case was adjourned.

VADOD WIRE-CUTTING CASE.

CONTRADICTORY EVIDENCE OF A WITNESS.

(Associated Press Special Service).

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 22.

Before the Second Special Tribunal, this morning, the cross-examination of witness Sana Himat was resumed by Mr. V. J. Patel.

The public prosecutor, Mr. Koyaji, gave to the court, for reference, the statements of witnesses recorded by Mr. Keilly, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Inspector, prior to the inquiries commenced by the District Police of Kaira.

Continuing, Mr. Patel asked witness to name those that delivered lectures at the Paravadi meeting. Witness mentioned the names of accused Nos. 1, 2, 7, 5, 15, 17 and 18. He said he was sure about the names. As to the place from where he saw the crime being perpetrated, he contradicted himself in many points.

The next witness, Sardar Nisam, was taken up for examination. He deposed that he was a Musalman, and went to one Kala Bapu's farm for purchasing ghee on the night of the incident of wire-cutting. While returning home at 9 p.m., he saw a crowd of people going via Vania Road armed with sticks, "dharias" and an axe. Among others, he saw accused Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, Jera Bhaiji, Dula Nana, Soma Jesing and Waga Baji. Witness naturally put a question where they were going. Dada Mundas said: "Go thy way." When witness was passing by the Naka near the tank, he was challenged by Mana Bapu, Bhaiji Tar, Ehubla Kuber who were sitting there. He asked where the people of Vadod had gone, armed as they were.

In cross-examination he admitted that he had been convicted and sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment in a quarrel with his neighbour Narsi Gopal.

The case is proceeding.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, 25th August, 1919.

THE GOLD SITUATION.

More than nine months have now passed since the conclusion of the armistice and the anticipated restoration of normal economic conditions is yet far off in Great Britain and several other countries of Europe. Transition from war conditions to the tasks of peace must undoubtedly be difficult, uncertain and slow; and, especially after a prolonged and desolating struggle like the one through which the world has passed, the process of reconstruction is bound to be painfully trying. Industries devoted for years to the production of munitions and converted into gigantic agencies designed to turn out war material, have to be readjusted to the requirements of the times of peace. Millions of demobilised soldiers must be given productive work to do after they return from the tasks of destruction. Capitalists and employers who revelled in orgies of profiteering during the war must reconcile themselves to moderate earnings. The working classes who became accustomed to high money wages cannot be expected to lower their standard of living, in any case, when prices continue to levy a heavy toll of their incomes. Government Departments cannot easily shake off their habits of extravagance and the "spirit of expenditure" sticks to one and all. While there is an extraordinarily huge burden of war debt to bear on the one side, the cost of production is abnormally large on the other, and the result is a small net income for the nation. This was the burden of the speech of Mr. Lloyd George, made the other day to explain the economic situation in England and to exhort the people to co-operate with Government in tiding over the critical times of transition. "Produce more and consume less" is the only remedy that has been suggested as the effective means to save the nation from disaster. One of the serious difficulties which confronted Great Britain and to which Mr. George referred in his speech, was the depreciation of the sovereign in foreign markets and especially in America He stated that the sovereign was worth less than 17s. 6d. in America and this was entirely due to the fact that England was not paying for her imports with exports.

In the early stages of the war, Great Britain had to face this danger of an adverse exchange. She imported large quantities of food, raw material and munitions from America and with her factories engaged in war work, could not pay for the imports with exports. The big gap created by the excess of imports could be filled up only by the export of gold and American securities held by Englishmen or by the creation of credits and the floatation of loans. These methods of meeting foreign obligations had their obvious limitations and could be adopted only during the stress of the war. No country can go on living upon foreign credits and an indefinite obligation to export gold it is impossible to assume even for a wealthy nation like Great Britain. But this is the situation in which England stands to-day. Reuter tells us that the sovereign was, the other day, the lowest on record, being 410 cents. or worth only 17 shillings in America. The position in France is no better, the pound sterling requiring 34 francs to buy it as against a par of 25.2. As regards the German mark, it has sunk so low that it is worth 2½d. only. The fact of the matter is that the signing of the peace treaty has not yet brought peace to Europe, a large part of which is still in the deadly grip of war. The nations have not been able, as was expected, to resume their peaceful tasks of wealth production and distribution. The high hopes entertained about speedy reconstruction have not been fulfilled and the world has no social and economic peace though the war was long ago terminated. In our article on "the Rise of Silver" we expressed our regretful surprise that the Allies should not have devoted any thought to the question of their currency systems. They were probably under the impression that when hostilities ceased monetary readjustment would automatically take place and there was nothing to be done to set the currency systems right. But the gold standard countries to-day have no gold to pay their creditors. Prices have been sent up soaring high by the manufacture of paper money on a vast scale. Economists had been persistently warning their Governments against the inflation that was being caused by the creation of paper money with little or no backing of gold. The crazy structures of credit and notes reared upon slender foundations of gold, are shaking and Governments are at their wits' end how to prevent them from toppling over.

The Indian currency and exchange system on the brilliant success of which many people are in the habit of priding themselves, is not a whit in better state. With silver in the neighbourhood of 60 d. an oz. Government must raise the sterling exchange again and there is no knowing where this pushing up process is finally to stop. The legitimate gold needs of India were not satisfied during the period of war, Government having placed an embargo upon and controlled the imports of the precious metals. The net private imports of gold during the war period, 1914-19, were valued at only 39 crores of rupees as compared with 144 crores in the preceding five years. The net private imports of silver also were much smaller, and it is no wonder if the exchange rose high. The American and British Governments removed their control of the precious metals long ago. Gold is being freely exported from America and South African gold is being allowed to be sold in the open market at prices higher than those fixed by the Bank of England. And India can easily import the precious metals in payment of her exports. It is anomalous, under these circumstances, that the Indian Government's control over gold and silver should continue and that they should not seriously consider the popular demand for its removal. Government have, however, just come to appreciate the necessity, if not the justice, of allowing India to have the gold she wants; and they propose to make gold available by selling it to the public. Gold bullion to the extent of 3,25,000 tolas is being immediately offered and tenders for the purchase are being invited. We learn at the same time that gold from the Mysore mines will be allowed to be sold in open market in London like gold from South Africa. It is certainly amazing that gold produced in India should have to travel all the way to London for being sold when there is such a keen demand for the yellow metal in the country itself. But this is one of the curiosities and ironies of the Indian currency system. The Indian people will not be satisfied with anything short of the removal of the embargo on gold and silver, however thankful they may be for the time being for small mercies. It is something that Government are releasing gold for the partial satisfaction of a perfectly legitimate public want; but this is a mere palliative. What is required is a radical cure of the currency ills from which the country is suffering. The Currency Committee, for whose report the Secretary of State is waiting, has indeed a hard task set before it and we cannot help repeating that in view of the developments which are taking place in the realms of currency and exchange, all the world over, it should have been asked to consider the whole problem of the Indian system.

FRENCH AND ANGLO-PERSIAN AGREEMENT.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" has indicated the attitude of the French press towards the Anglo-Persian Agreement. The criticisms are described as polite but very bitter. Russia has receded from the scene and Britain has succeeded to the complete sphere of influence rendered possible by the action of Russia. If honestly worked, the compact would be of benefit to Persia and to Britain till Persia comes to her own. There is, however, deep significance in the resentment of the French, the gravamen of the complaint being that the Agreement constitutes a violation of the principles of the Peace Conference. President Wilson's principles of reconstruction which all belligerents accepted—with the reservation concerning the freedom of the seas—began with these words: "In the first place an open covenant of peace openly arrived at, after which there must be no private international understanding of any kind, but diplomacy shall always proceed frankly and in public view." Pursuant to the wording of this dictum the League of Nations' covenant lays down that "no treaty or international agreement hereafter entered into by a member of the League shall be binding until registered by the League." In this case, we are told, nothing of the matter was known beforehand by the Conference till the conclusion of the Agreement was announced from Teheran—though the Persian mission was present in Paris. The Agreement which has astounded the French press was signed after protracted negotiations between Britain and Persia extending over nine months.

French criticism goes beyond the primary allegation that there is a breach of principles to which all the belligerents subscribed at Paris; there is also the grave contention that the agreement constituted a new British protectorate, which is, however, expressly disclaimed by the British. Peaceful penetration, spheres of influence, economic domination, indefinite occupation of territory, protectorates, virtual annexations—these are all unfortunately links in diplomatic evolution as understood and demonstrated in pre-war days. The tendency so far as it involved Britain was due to the capitalistic bias of the governing classes and it may be that French suspicions are a little too unjust to the Britain of to-day. In any case, if the British nation is faithful to its plighted word, the lie can be given to French apprehensions and the independence of Persia fully restored. There were several Liberal members of Parliament who looked on Britain's hesitation in evacuating Egypt, according to her first intentions, with grave disfavour. At the time of a Jingoistic outburst, Bright resigned from the Cabinet because he could not agree with the Egyptian policy. And the French nation originally involved in "dual control" knows the tendency of British policy in Egypt which is now a protectorate with the recognition of the Peace Conference. Apart from the objection on principle, there is a more selfish cause which makes the French disgrunted. France wants Syria. Some formula might be discovered sanctioning the assignment. The French grievance is that while Britain is winning all along the line, her "claim" to Syria is still hanging fire. As we fear that Syria is contemplated by France as the price of her silence, we cannot commend France as a lover of abstract righteousness waxing indignant over the Anglo-Persian Agreement and the non-compliance of Britain with the principles she accepted at Paris.

THE MOVEMENT OF IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

Mr. Devadhar's interesting lecture delivered on Friday evening, under the auspices of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, contains both for co-operators and others much food for speculation. It was from beginning to end an earnest appeal, from an experienced worker, to the intelligentzia, especially to the younger generation and to women, to emulate the spirit and the energy of those who have moulded the world-renowned agricultural organization of little Denmark and the far-famed distributive organization of England. In both these directions an immense field for work awaits the Indian co-operator. Though the introduction of co-operative credit has enabled many an agriculturist to secure financial help on reasonable terms and thus to increase the margin of saving, all other requirements he has to buy in the dearest market. On the other hand, he has to sell his produce in the cheapest. So long as this goes on,—we would not complicate issues here by referring to the demands of the State or the landlord which constitute a problem in themselves demanding urgent satisfactory solution—the evil of rural India's poverty will remain unsolved. And it is as a war against this poverty of Indian producers that Mr. Devadhar suggested the adoption of a bold policy of agricultural organization based on the experience of Denmark and Ireland.

But, however altruistic the Indian urban classes may be, they will not obviously feel greatly enthused over a movement concerned mainly with the economic improvement of the community of producers. The mass of them are consumers and they would naturally like to know what hopes the movement holds out for them. Here too, Mr. Devadhar's observations in England enabled him to hold forth a cheerful prospect. Both in England and in Russia, the co-operative distributive organization has emerged triumphantly out of the test of the war and afforded to co-operators protection against the profiteering propensities of traders. How the English organization evolved and what are its present ramifications were admirably sketched by Mr. Devadhar, and in the existing helpless condition of consumers in many an Indian town, his plea for the starting of stores ought undoubtedly to find a ready response. Sir George Lloyd's hearty approval of Mr. Devadhar's appeal will, it is hoped, carry great weight in influential quarters in this city, for without the cordial backing and guidance of business men of catholic sympathies, it will be difficult to evolve any useful scheme for a central wholesale store for the establishment of which Sir George Lloyd pleaded so eloquently in the course of his remarks.

Notes of the Day.

Hope for Korea.

In 1904, the late Mr. W. T. Stead had an interview with Baron Suyematsu on the aims of Japan. Mr. Stead began: "Well, let us hear what you want. Korea I suppose?" "Oh, dear me, no, any more than you want Egypt", was the reply. Mr. Stead succumbed to the malady known as a lump in the throat, but rallying himself asked, in plain terms and without raillery, what Japan wanted. Fifteen years have passed since the interview, and it is a pleasure to see Japan throw off evasiveness and declare that she would treat Korea "on the same footing" as Japan proper. Korea was one of the countries that demanded, from the Peace Conference, the application of the principle of self-determination, but the appeal fell on deaf ears. Under the stress of disappointment, the people of Korea, at least some of them, essayed the gaining of freedom by force. The disturbances were quelled by Japan, and now we are told that civilian police controlled by the Government are replacing the gendarmerie. We hope that Japan not only realises the value of being on her best behaviour, but also earnestly intends to grant the essentials of freedom to the Koreans in the local government adumbrated in the rescript.

A Welcome Change.

It is announced that Koreans and Japanese are alike the subjects of one Sovereign. To a nation wronged, according to its own complaints and eager to be free, the promise of this measure of freedom might give only qualified pleasure. The peninsula is nearly eighty-two thousand square miles in area, somewhat under that of Britain. Japan hitherto regarded it as her own property. The present declaration is an advance on that conception. It will be noticed that the word "annex" is now taboo in international dealings and that more euphemistic terms are being invented for the purpose; nevertheless it is on evidence that the brigandly type of Imperialism is on the wane. At any rate, it is a thing of which nations appear ashamed. Dominant nations hesitate in talking of countries preferring the discussion of "peoples" and their interests. Japan has much to do by way of justice to Korea and China. We hope that Baron Suyematsu's suggestion of a common infirmity of great nations is on the decline and that there will be some rivalry among nations to prove their own *bona fides*.

Industrial Situation in England.

Mr. Lloyd George has been evidently impressed by the criticism of the Press. As a supplement to his speech, he has issued a lengthy summary of the Government's policy relating to trade, industry and labour. There is a dexterous attempt to extricate himself from the situation brought about by the Coal Commission. A committee, it is said, will be immediately established to enquire into the diminution of output. It means that the recommendations of the Coal Commission will remain in suspense till a more suitable report is forthcoming. Replying to Captain Bowyer, Sir Auckland Geddes recently said that the output of coal for the twenty-four weeks ended June 22, 1918, was 109,046,000 tons and for the corresponding period of this year 110,652,000. The average number of men employed in 1918, was 972,000 and this year 1,112,000. It manifestly means that the output has not gone up in the ratio of the men employed. But the reduced output has not been due to the apathy of the workers only. It is in no small degree due to the devices—such as the failure to provide tubs, trucks, and other equipment and the deliberate preference to work worse instead of better seams—resorted to by many mine-owners to discredit the claims of the miners. Further, as Mr. Smillie calculates, the mine-owners and Government shared in four years a profit of at least 162 millions between them, and it is the plea of the workers that their nerves should not be strained to augment private fortunes. Now, will the workers accept the device of a new Committee, which while giving time to Government, might result in a report favourable to the Tory capitalists on whose votes the Ministry rests?

India and Labour Conference.

India being an original member of the League of Nations, Labour organisations in India are entitled to send representatives of their own to the first International Labour Conference to be held at Washington next October, under the International Labour Covenant. Indian Labour, hitherto unorganised, is now awakened to its rights. The workers of Bombay, under the guidance of the Labour League, have elected Messrs. Tilak and Wadia to represent them at the Conference. Mr. Tilak is not so intimately conversant with the needs of Indian Labour as Mr. Wadia is, but, we have no doubt he will be able fully to safeguard its claims at the Conference. We have not disguised our view of the modification in the Labour Charter, which the Maharajah of Bikaner and Lord Sinha permitted to be made in regard to Indian Labour. The human needs of Labour, so far as wages, hours of work, sanitary requirements, education, housing, child and woman labour are concerned, are the same everywhere, and Indian Labour should not be compelled to accept any sacrifice in regard to them merely for the sake of promoting capitalistic interests. We trust Messrs. Tilak and Wadia—whose election we hope will be endorsed by Labour organisations throughout the country—will press this view before the Conference and secure the annulment of the modification accepted by the Maharajah of Bikaner and Lord Sinha and they will certainly not ignore the claims of Indian Labour in the Colonies.

Carmichael vs. Cardew.

There was a refreshing touch of candour in Lord Carmichael's evidence before the Joint Committee. The non-Brahmin howl against reform and the demand for communal representation are mushroom growths of yesterday, and it surprised him that the faction should be so advertised for the hindering of reform. Before the arrival of Lord Pentland, Lord Carmichael was for a few months Governor of Madras and we are almost certain that if the blighting influence of Lord Pentland had not come to rest on Madras, the non-Brahmin faction would not have been nursed into any degree of recognition or of strength. In fact, it surprised Lord Carmichael that the non-Brahmin bogey should have been so suddenly pitchforked on the public stage. Under the auspices of dead reaction, it was brought into existence and now we see it rapidly dissolving. Sir Alexander Cardew, who had specialised in sympathy for non-Brahmins out of some incomprehensible grudge against the Brahmins of Madras, first gave the alarm by arguing before the Public Services Commission, that admission of more Indians to office would be dangerous on account of the existence of Brahmins. The late Dr. Nair took up the cue and under a congenial atmosphere worked up the idea. It must hence have been a great embarrassment to Sir Alexander Cardew that his pet theory stood condemned by the results of the last election in Madras. The facts presented by Mr. Montagu seem to have unnerved him and it must have been, in deep mortification, that he gave the prophecy that the present Bill would not produce tranquility in India. We are sure that the present Bill is not adequate enough to satisfy Indians, and if there is any unrest on account of its inadequacy, the remedy will be to go forward with reform. The simpler remedy would be to anticipate it and provide for the future.

Relief!

We are glad to note that the Government of Bombay have at last decided to extend the duration of the Bombay Rent Acts for a period of two years after, as the Press Note says, "the date of the termination of the present (s'c) war as determined by clause (1) of section 2 of the Termination of the Present War (Definition) Act, 1919." The date is not yet determined. Nonetheless, the decision of the Government will be widely and intensely welcomed by the vast bulk of the harassed, helpless and "homeless" population of this dreadful City. There is, as we cannot too often emphasise, no more crying problem, so far as Bombay and other important towns are concerned, than that of providing the majority of their population with "homes" fit for civilised beings to live in. The extension of the Rent Acts is at best a negative though essential preliminary step towards the solution of this problem.

Build "Homes."

The next important step is to build "homes." And it is not enough to build houses anyhow without forethought and a plan in regard to the future development of the City. If Bombay is a "City Dreadful" at present, it is because its growth in the past was determined by a policy of drift which did not take into account the "life" needs of the various classes of its population. We have not merely to repair the blunder of the past, but to insure against the commission of a similar blunder in the future. Sir George Lloyd has made housing a subject of his own. He has consulted the mill-owners and some influential persons. He has had last week a conference with some Government of India officials. Well all this is very good—and very necessary. But it is not enough. We have no doubt the scheme he has been able to evolve after these consultations and conferences will be a well-conceived one. But a scheme, however, well-conceived it may be, over the preparation of which a veil of mystery has been drawn cannot satisfy the needs of the vast bulk of the population whose lives it is bound most vitally to affect but who have not been taken into confidence regarding it.

Wanted—A Comprehensive Scheme.

An adequate scheme of housing for Bombay must take into account primarily the development of Salsette, facilities for education, improvement of means of communication, water-supply and drainage, and the location of industries—and last but not least, it must ensure the impossibility of the creation of slumlands in future. It must, in fact be so comprehensively conceived as to secure the progressive development of Bombay and suburbs as a City Beautiful. A scheme like this can only be evolved after an exhaustive, open and searching examination by the public. One word more. The problem, as we have said, is a crying one. It must be tackled *at once*. Whatever scheme that has been tentatively prepared must immediately be published, so as to secure the enforcement of the final scheme—which must, of course, include the creation of a strong, well-equipped Housing Board—without any delay. We wish Sir George Lloyd had prolonged his stay in Bombay and expedited the solution of this great problem which he has at heart.

BALTIC FIGHTING.

BRITISH NAVAL OPERATIONS.

COMBINED BOMBARDMENT AND AIR RAID.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 24.

Telegrams from Helsingfors state that the British naval operations at Kronstadt covered a wide range, units, trawlers and seaplanes ceaselessly keeping the enemy on the Bolshevist minefield, where ultimately the action was fought. This was precipitated by a combined bombardment and air raid, causing conflagrations in the forts and on the shore and forcing the Bolshevik warships to put to sea, where the motor-boats were waiting.

UKRAINIAN ELECTIONS.

BOLSHEVIKS CRUSHINGLY DEFEATED

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 24.

The Ukrainian Bureau states that in the elections to communal councils in the Ukraine, the Bolshevists have been crushingly defeated, polling only a third of the total votes despite their terrorising measures.

BOLSHEVIKS AT ARMAVIR.

SHOOT PERSIAN CONSUL IN UNIFORM.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, August 22.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., August 24.

It is learned that on the Bolsheviks occupying Armavir in Armenia on 17th July, they pulled down the flag at the Persian Consulate and then ordered the Consular Agent Ibadulla Beg to come out. The latter appeared in full consular uniform and the Red Guards shot him down immediately, then rushed up and slashed the body with bayonets with which they tossed it in the air. They then looted the residence taking much money, also valuable jewellery belonging to Ibadulla's wife. 310 Persians, 270 other Mohammedans and twenty-one Christians sheltering at the Consulate were machine-gunned *en masse*.

BOLSHEVIK RECAPTURE OF KHARKOFF.

AN ACCOUNT OF SCANES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Aug. 24.

Reuter's correspondent in South Russia gives an account of an eyewitness of scenes at Kharkoff following its recapture from the Bolsheviks. Tens of thousands of people crowded to the vicinity of a five storey house, called the torture house, where bodies were being exhumed. Eyewitness describing the scene inside the house says in one window lay dried up skin torn from a man's hand. The room near by was literally choked with corpses. Numerous pieces of under-clothing were soaked with blood as also were the walls.

The next room was packed with corpses, also other rooms. All had been tortured. A pit six feet deep close to the house contained forty bodies and bits of bodies soaked with blood, giving off a horrible odour. Strips of skin had been torn off some bodies; others had arms and legs twisted; others had nails driven into heads and ribs.

Another pit contained fourteen men and one woman all terribly tortured. One had the occipital bone smashed in and the hand and chest wounded in twelve places. Another had a bayonet thrust through the mouth and out of the skull. Another had wrists hanging by mere threads.

An old man had been buried alive; he had no wounds but the tongue was jammed between his teeth and his mouth was full of earth. A woman had been similarly treated, but apparently finally strangled. People groaned as now and then by some small thing they recognised a father, brother or sister.

"REFUGEES FROM BOLSHEVIK PERSECUTION."

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Aug. 24.

Reuter learns from Omsk that the refugees are proceeding eastward and include many Mussulman Clergy whom the Bolsheviks have persecuted cruelly.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The death is announced of Lieut.-General B. W. Motor and Colonel Elliot A. Money.

CONCESSIONS IN CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

GOVT. OF INDIA RESOLUTION.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

In the course of a resolution issued today, the Government of India announce concessions in the matter of securing civil appointments under the Government to those persons who have rendered service in connection with the prosecution of the war: (a) In the combatant ranks of the army; (b) service involving the subjection to military law under the Army Act, or, in any Indian branch of the Indian Defence Force; (c) clerical and other service under military and munitions authorities overseas, in India.

Preferential treatment will be given to those who have rendered active service.

N-W. RUSSIAN GOVT'S. POLICY.

WAR ON BOLSHEVISM.

SAFEGUARDS FOR LABOUR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. midnight Aug. 24.

Reuter learn that the newly established North West Russian Government will shortly issue a declaration of policy containing the following principles:—

The Government will be formed in agreement with the representatives of the Allies and united with the Government of Admiral Koltchak. It declares a decisive war against Bolshevism; complete equality for all citizens and civil liberties are guaranteed; the new Constituent Assembly is to be convoked immediately; the different nationalities are to form part of a united Russia on a federative or autonomous basis; the administrations of Zemstoys and municipalities are to be organised on democratic principles; the agrarian question is to be solved by the Constituent Assembly and until then the land is to remain in the hands of the rural population; an eight hour working day, Government control over production and regulations for safeguarding labour are to be introduced.

RECOGNITION BY SUPREME COUNCIL URGED.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 24.

PARIS.—At to-day's sitting of the Supreme Council a British note was read informing the Council of the formation of the North-Western Russian Government and stating that the Esthonian Government refused to co-operate in the advance on Petrograd unless the Conference recognised Ehthonia's complete independence. General Gough, the British representative in the Baltic Provinces, urgently recommended compliance with Esthonia's demand, otherwise the whole movement might collapse.

A note from Marshal Foch was also read, pointing out that the German Government had refused to comply with the four out of five points laid down as regards the evacuation of the Baltic States. The situation had not been improved by the departure of von Der Goltz to Berlin, as the army, which was being formed under Prince von Lieven was apparently merely a reincarnation of von Der Goltz's army.

The Council decided to direct General Gough to ensure the German execution of the demands.

N-W. FRONTIER.

HOW THE BREAKDOWN HAPPENED.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Aug. 24.

The "Times" correspondent says the breakdown of organisation on the North-West Frontier was partially due to the unexpected defection of frontier militias and attempted rising at Peshawar. He refers to the Peshawar Brigade Orders in 1918 warning officers not to enter the town singly or on foot and declares that no British Officer had illusions regarding the militia's loyalty. He believes that no peace is possible in the North-West as long as an independent area exists neither under India nor Afghanistan and advocates advancing the British frontier to that of Afghanistan.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN MEXICO.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 24.

WASHINGTON.—The Mexican Minister here has requested the immediate withdrawal of American troops, who are pursuing the bandits in Mexico.

WOMEN AS SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

The Government of India have sanctioned certain proposals of the Punjab Government for the creation of a Government service for women sub-assistant surgeons in the Punjab on lines similar to those existing for service for male sub-assistant surgeons. The cost of the scheme, a greater part of which will fall on local bodies, amounts to Rs. 33,900 per annum.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A press communique states:—

The pensions granted in rupees but drawn at or through the Home Treasury or in a colony in which the Indian Government, rupee is not legal tender, will be converted into sterling at the rate of 1s. 10d. the rupee with effect from the 12th August, 1919.

It is notified that the Epidemic Diseases Act is applied to the provinces of Burma and Bihar and Orissa to prevent the outbreak of influenza and acute pneumonia.

* * * *

It is notified that local allowances of Rs. 250 and Rs. 150 a month will be attached to the posts of Secretary or Joint Secretary to Local Governments and administrations. The former amount will be drawn in addition to the pay of the rank by a Chief Engineer, who is also a secretary or joint secretary to any of the local Governments enumerated and the latter by a Chief Engineer or a Superintending Engineer when Secretary to a minor Administration.

SILESIAN STRIKES.

GRAVE COAL SITUATION IN EUROPE.

PROPOSED INTER-ALLIED COMMISSION.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 24.

PARIS.—Mr. Hoover, who has returned from a tour of Central Europe, to-day reported to the Supreme Council, explaining the grave coal situation in Europe as a result of strikes in Silesia. Mr. Hoover also dealt with the situation in Hungary.

Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 24.

BERLIN.—A conference between the German Government and the Polish mission attended by the French General Du Pont has decided that the Germans shall refrain from further executions in Silesia. An inter-Allied commission will proceed to Silesia on August 22nd. The Polish mission in Berlin will proceed to Warsaw on August 22nd until the inter-Allied commission has reported.

GERMAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PRESIDENT EBERT'S EXHORTATION.

NEED TO LABOUR IN EMPIRE'S SERVICE.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 24.

WEIMAR.—The taking of the oath by President Ebert in the National Assembly to-day was attended with much ceremony, Ebert was received with military honours. The organ was played as he entered the hall, which was decorated with flowers and packed with people.

In the course of a speech Ebert emphasised the need to labour in the Empire's service in order to rebuild the Fatherland. Subsequently, Ebert spoke from the balcony and received an ovation, the people singing 'Deutschland Ueber Alles'.

SCHEIDEMANN'S NEW POSITION.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 24.

BERLIN.—The new foreign committee of the National Assembly has been formed with Scheidemann as President, also a Committee for investigation of war guilt with the Democrat Petersen as President and the Centrist Spahn as Vice-President.

HUNGARIAN ELECTIONS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 24.

BUDAPEST.—The Cabinet to-day discussed the Electoral Bill based on universal suffrage including women. It was decided to hold the election on September 20th and the Premier will consult, with the Entente missions concerning the matter.

PRINCE OF WALES IN QUEBEC.

WONDERFUL RECEPTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, August 22.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., August 24.

QUEBEC.—The Prince of Wales arrived here yesterday, and had a wonderful reception.

South African Struggle.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE PLEDGE.

The following, says "Indian Opinion," is the covenant made by the Transvaal Indians:—

Whereas there are at present residing and carrying on lawful callings within the Transvaal Province some 14,000 (Fourteen Thousand) British Indian subjects of the Empire, very many of whom have been domiciled in this Province for very long periods.

And whereas the British Indians of this Province have since the year 1885 been subjected to differential legislation imposing upon them disabilities and placing them in a position of civil inferiority to their European fellow-subjects.

And whereas the aforesaid British Indians have from time to time by various lawful means and methods protested against the inferior status relegated to them by reason of the aforesaid disabilities.

And whereas the aforesaid British Indians have during the long period between 1885 and the present time urged and prayed and hoped that the aforesaid disabilities would be removed and that their right to just and fair treatment as civilized members of this community would be realised.

And whereas in spite of all patience exercised and all the prayers uttered and in spite of the services British Indians have rendered the Empire during the recent world war, no relief has been granted them from existing disabilities, but on the other hand they are threatened with the putting into operation of Laws that have lain dormant and the enactment of further statutory disabilities, the result of which will be to still further reduce their status.

NOW THEREFORE

We, the undersigned British Indians of the Transvaal Province do hereby solemnly covenant and agree each with the other to abstain from complying with or conforming to the civil Laws of the Union of South Africa, so long as any Law imposing any class distinction or disability upon British Indians shall remain on the statute book.

And in order that this solemn pledge shall be carried into effect, we, each and all of us, solemnly undertake passively to suffer, undergo and endure every consequence which such disobedience to the civil Laws may entail.

Dated at Johannesburg, this 13th day of July, 1919.

The following have already signed the pledge:—

1.	Ebrahim Ismail Aswat,	Chairman.
2.	N. A. Cama,	Vice Chairman.
3.	P. K. Naidoo and	Joint
4.	B. K. Patel,	Secretaries.
5.	Nathoobhai Haribhai Patel	(Johannesburg.)
6.	Khushalbhai Morarjee Patel	,,
7.	M. D. Bharoochi	,,
8.	Radha Singh	Newclare.
9.	Ranchhodjee Valjee Patel	Johannesburg.
10.	Chhanabhai Ukabhai	,,
11.	A. H. Tagaree	Vereeniging.
12.	Lalloobhai Bhimbhai Naik	Johannesburg.
13.	D. Kalyanjee	,,
14.	Ahmed Mahomed Gabru	,,
15.	M. V. Moodley	,,
16.	S. M. Desai	,,

The Polish mission publishes a statement declaring that the movement in Silesia is not Bolshevik, but is a protest against the protracted state of the siege and the German oppresion provoking the strike of both Poles and Germans, which the excesses of the troops have transformed into a revolt.

MR. HOOVER ON SILESIAN CRISIS.

WIDEST POWERS NEEDED TO DEAL WITH SITUATION.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 24.

PARIS.—Mr. Hoover, reporting before the Supreme Council to-day, stated that unless the widest and almost autocratic powers were given to deal with the coal situation in Silesia nothing would save Europe from an economic and political crisis. Most of the troubles in Austria-Hungary could be directly traced to the world coal crisis.

The food scarcity in Budapest was tremendous. There were no anaesthetics, antiseptics nor dressings in hospitals, where there were twenty thousand patients, Rickets and tuberculosis had increased appallingly in both countries. Everywhere paper bandages and clothing were being used. There were no ointments with which to treat the skin diseases due to malnutrition of babies. For every ton

(Continued on page 10.)

JOINT COMMITTEE.

MR. PUGH'S EVIDENCE.

"NO CASTE INFLUENCE."

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Aug. 24.

At to-day's sitting of the Joint Committee Mr. A. J. Pugh of Calcutta, said the so-called apathy of non-official Europeans was due to their not being allowed to participate in Indian politics. He thought if more responsibility were given to Indians it would help to encourage British commercial enterprise materially. He had not observed caste influences in the course of his legal and municipal experiences.

Mr. Paul, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., testified to harmonious relations between Indian Christians and Brahmins.

INDIAN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

EVIDENCE BEFORE JOINT COMMITTEE

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, after consultation with the Bombay, Madras, Karachi, and Upper India Chambers, recently represented to the Government of India the necessity of the Chambers of Commerce being allowed to nominate witnesses to appear before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on constitutional reforms. While views which have been expressed by the Chambers at various stages of the scheme will, no doubt, be before the Joint Committee, the Chambers feel that verbal evidence in support will bring these into greater prominence than will otherwise be possible. It is particularly desired to emphasise the view that commercial and industrial subjects, so far as these are provincial and particularly the development of Industries, including industrial research and technical education, should be reserved and not transferred; and another point on which the Chambers desire that evidence should be given is the question of representation of Commerce on the different councils. In the first place the Committee asked the Government of India to cable to the Secretary of State, asking that arrangements should be made accordingly to allow oral evidence on behalf of the Chambers. The Government of India stated in reply that the Secretary of State had been informed as requested, but that the selection of witnesses rested with the Joint Parliamentary Committee and that the representation should be made by representatives of the Chambers direct to the Chairman of that Committee. Mr. R. Langford James and Mr. R. M. Watson Smyth, who are at present in England, have been asked by telegraph to act as representatives of the Bengal Chamber and

(Continued on page 10.)

UNSTABLE KEY INDUSTRIES.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S DEFINITION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 24.

In the course of his summary of the Government's policy relating to trade, industry and labour, Mr. Lloyd George defines unstable key industries as those which fulfil the following tests:—"A product essential for war or for maintenance of the country during war, the industry so neglected before the war that there was an inadequate supply of the product, an industry about which Government found it necessary to take special steps during the war, an industry which if special Government support were withdrawn could not maintain itself at a level of production essential to national life."

It is proposed that the fees charged for issue of licences to import goods produced by such unstable key industries should be fixed with regard in each case to the difference between the price at which the article can be imported and the price at which similar articles can be sold in the United Kingdom. It may be necessary for some years for Government to continue to assist these industries.

RISE IN SILVER.

AMERICA'S RELUCTANCE TO SELL.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 24.

The rise in silver is attributed to America reluctance to sell owing to the break in the exchange and the enormous demand from China and from the east. Experts point out that if it rises another sixpence silver coinage will be worth more than its face value and melting and hoarding are probable. Experts suggest the issue of notes from a shilling upwards.

AUSTRALIAN SEAMEN'S STRIKE CONTINUES

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, August 22.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., August 24.

Owing to a hitch in the final negotiations, the Australian Seamen's strike continues. The Union is now endeavouring to extend the strike to overseas ships.

MODERN CRIMINOLOGY.

HOW NOT TO TREAT CRIMINALS.

For forty years European thinkers have discussed whether the law deals with criminals in a way conducive not only to justice but to the welfare of society. A special Institute has been founded in America to promote the study of the new Science of Criminology, and it has recently published a translation of Professor Eurico Ferri's treatise on Criminal Sociology. The discussions may have led to certain reforms in prison administration, but no change has yet come over the administration of the criminal law itself. Special courts for juvenile offenders have been started in certain countries, and movements have been set on foot to help prisoners in finding work after their release. But the principles on which the courts act remain unaltered.

The reason is that the teachings of the new school or schools are necessarily vague, and sometimes impracticable. To say that crime is a disease is to use misleading language. The Roman Professor wisely avoids that form of speech, and he prefers to say that crime is due to natural causes. This means that the so-called freedom of the will is an illusion and that moral responsibility is a fiction. We may admit these propositions, or may not, as long as we are in the region of psychology. But what follows from the admissions? Is crime to go unpunished? Professor Ferri is not prepared to go to that length. If moral responsibility is a fiction, we must find some other justification for punishment, and the justification is the defence of society. Punishment is necessary to create a fear of punishment, and this fear may operate as a natural cause of desisting from crime. In practice, therefore, it does not matter much whether we justify punishment on the theory of moral responsibility or of the exigencies of social defence.

Capital Punishment.

If we look to the punishments which Professor Ferri is prepared to allow, he will not appear to be an impracticable visionary. He would not abolish capital punishment altogether, but reserve it for deliberate homicide "for some egoistic pleasure." Cold-blooded murder for property would come under this head. Homicide through motives of "honour or vengeance" would not deserve capital punishment, but only deportation. In other words if the victim of the murder was quite innocent, the extreme penalty may be imposed. If he contributed to the crime, the exigencies of social defence may be met by a less severe penalty, for every member of society is not likely to wound the honour of the culprit, or otherwise provoke vengeance. Nevertheless society expects every member to be of a temperament which will not gratify honour or revenge by destruction of life. Some of these considerations are not lost sight of in the existing system. A more consistent application of the principles of the Positivist School, as it is called, may make the criminal law more humane and more just.

Political Offenders.

For "rebellion, revolt, and resistance to authority" the Roman Professor would prescribe only imprisonment for an "indeterminate period." The reason appears to be that though rebellion may lead to the destruction of many lives, its motive is not "egoistic pleasure." It will be seen that society is equally protected from the harm which an individual can inflict whether he is hanged or imprisoned for an indeterminate period. A choice between the two must depend upon the effect on others members of society. Human nature is such that if a man has been the cause of much destruction to life, society demands adequate reparation, i.e., life for life. Behind this instinct may be the feeling that more deportation may not serve as a deterrent of future danger from other members similarly inclined. As yet therefore, there is no prospect of the somewhat cold principles of the modern criminologists being thoroughly applied.

Independence of Judiciary.

It is remarkable that these scientific students of criminology do not approve of trial by jury, which they think is a return to the barbarism of the Middle Ages. The jurymen are not specialists in any sense. They are notoriously guided by prejudices if they are picked up from the street, and what is worse, they are elected by lottery, as if one man is as good as another. The man of science naturally hates amateur pretensions and surrender to chance. Professor Ferri would retain the services of a jury only in the trial of politico-social crimes, and as long as the judiciary remains under the influence of the executive. How different are the notions of Indian administrators and European criminologists! One of the greatest reforms demanded by the Professor is the independence of the judiciary. He would like criminal judges to be elected by the people and not appointed by the Executive Government. This reform has already been adopted to a certain extent in America and Switzerland. Professor Ferri, however, is not a believer in democratic infallibility and he would provide safeguards against the oppression of judges by the leaders of public opinion, who have their own interests and whims.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, Aug. 22.—New York.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie left less than fifty million dollars.

London, Aug. 22.—The cricket match between Middlesex and Yorkshire was drawn.

London, Aug. 22.—The Ukrainian troops have occupied Odessa.

London, Aug. 22.—Fratel has been liberated from the Tower on his own bail.

SADLER COMMISSION'S REPORT.

SENATE DISSATISFIED AT DISTRIBUTION.

PROTEST AGAINST PIECEMEAL LEGISLATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

At to-day's meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University, the Registrar placed before the Senate a letter received from Mr. Sharp, Secretary to the Government of India, Education Department, in reply to the representation made by the University regarding the distribution of the copies of the report of the Calcutta University Commission. The letter states that Government was unable to provide the members of the Senate or the Vice-Chancellor with copies of the report before its publication, firstly, because copies were not available; and, secondly, because under the standing orders of the Secretary of State no document of this nature could be made public until the interval had elapsed, which was required for its receipt by the Home Government. In the present case, the Government of India, having in view the desirability of publishing the report in this country at the earliest possible date, made special arrangements with the Secretary of State, whereby the report could be published in India on the date of its shipment, viz., the 9th August, 1919. Further, as it was recognised that the Senate of the University of Calcutta had a peculiar interest in the report, arrangements were made by the Secretary to the Commission to provide members of the Senate with copies without any delay when the publication took place. These arrangements were made before the meeting of the Senate, dated 12th July, 1919.

The Senate then confirmed the recommendation of the Syndicate, which states that the Senate learnt with great concern that it is proposed to introduce the Dacca University Bill in the Imperial Council next month, which implies that the recommendations of the University Commission are to be carried out piecemeal. The Senate observes that it should be given an opportunity to discuss the Commission's recommendation before the Bill was passed and urged that the Bill should not be introduced until at least six months had elapsed from the date on which the volumes containing evidence laid before the Commission were placed in the hands of the members of the Senate.

A committee was then formed to consider the report of the Commission and to adopt a set of resolutions to be placed before the Senate for discussion.

TRADE WITH AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

RESUMPTION NOTIFIED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

The following is published:—Whereas by Paragraph 5 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2, dated 9th day of September 1914, trade and financial or commercial transactions between British subjects and persons or bodies of persons resident in the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, or in colonies and dependencies thereof, in this licence or in said Proclamation referred to as "enemy country," are prohibited and whereas by Paragraph 8 of the said Proclamation it is provided that nothing in the Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which may be expressly permitted by licence, whether such licence be granted to individuals or be announced as applying to persons, and whereas by Paragraph 3 of the Proclamation dated 8th October, 1914, to grant such licences on benalf of the Crown may be exorcised in India by the Governor-General, now, therefore, I Frederic John Napier Thesiger Baron Chelmsford hereby authorise all persons and bodies of persons residing, being or carrying on business in British India to trade and have commercial and financial transactions with persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in Hungary, provided always that any licence which may be necessary in respect of any transaction under any prohibition of export of import for the time being in force in British India is first obtained, provided also that nothing in this licence shall be taken as permitting payment or delivery to persons resident or carrying on business within the said territory of the following monies and classes of property:—(a) any sum payable to or paid for an enemy by way of dividend, interest or share of profits, (b) any sum which has been paid into any account with a bank or to any other person in trust for an enemy, (c) interest on securities issued by or on behalf of Government or the Government of any of His Majesty's Dominions or any Foreign Government, or by or on behalf of any corporation or any municipal or other authority whether within or without British India, (d) securities which have become repayable on maturity or by being drawn for payment or otherwise, (e) any money or property which is or but for the war would have been payable to an enemy in respect of any transaction entered into before the outbreak of war.

—*Chelmsford, Viceroy and Governor-General in Council.*

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS ON CALCUTTA

The Secretary of State has instructed the Bank of Montreal to invite weekly in New York competitive tenders (subject to a minimum) of a limited amount of immediate telegraphic transfers on Calcutta. The amount and rate will be fixed weekly. For the first sale, the amount offered will be 80 lakhs of rupees and the minimum rate will be thirty nine and a half cents. per rupee.

MADRAS SOCIAL CONFERENCE

SESSION AT TRICHINOPOLY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 23.

The Twelfth Social Provincial Conference was held to-day at Trichinopoly, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari presiding. The President, in the course of his speech, reviewed the relation of various movements to social reform and warned the movement as revolt against persistence of birth inequalities, believed to be working to the advantage of a few and the disadvantage of many, and said that the caste system was bound to perish in the red struggle. The only assured entity was the common nationality of their country, and what was pure and superior in their own caste was of no consequence and must be yielded up to common account by intermixture and intermarriage.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

SEPARATION URGED.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, August 23.

A a meeting of the medical practitioners in Poona, holding registrable qualifications held this evening at Kibe Wada, with Dr. S. H. Mody in the chair, passed several resolutions demanding the separation of the Medical Services into civil and military and recruitment separately by simultaneous examinations held in England and India so as to afford equal opportunities and conditions for competition to European and Indians alike. The meeting also asked the throwing open of all educational and professorial as also higher sanitary appointments to the medical profession.

Regret was expressed in another resolution at the meagre appreciation by Government of the services of the members of the Indian medical profession during the war and a protest was entered at the attitude taken by the British Medical Association in its memorandum to the Secretary of State.

ROWLATT ACT.

CONDEMNED BY ANDHRA CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, August 23.

Presiding over the 25th session of Andhra Provincial Conference at Anantapur, Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao condemned the Rowlatt Act, the Martial Law in the Punjab and the Press Act. He thought it absolutely essential to have some declaration of rights embodied in the Bill, and emphasised the need for formation of a separate Andhra Province.

VAGARIES OF WATER DEPARTMENT.

PROTEST MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Municipal Reform Association, a public meeting was held in Hirabag, to protest against the vagaries of the Bombay Municipal Water Department. Mr. Joseph Baptista presided. On account of pressure on our space, a full report of the proceedings will appear in our issue of Tuesday.

FLOODS IN THE PADMA.

SEVERAL VILLAGES FLOODED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

The river Padma is advancing rapidly towards Pabna and Dacca. The town of Pabna is threatened, and the Magistrate's bungalow is doomed. The Government Engineer estimates that a sum of rupees fourteen lakhs is necessary to prevent erosion. On the Dacca side, Lohajang bazar had been washed away, and the adjoining villages were encroached on by the Padma, while the river Dhaleswery is swallowing up villages from Taltala eastwards close to the local steamer station.

RICE CONTROL SCANDAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Weeks have passed, and yet we are not favoured with any reply by the Hon Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas to my various queries re: Rice Control in Bombay. Nor have we known the views of the hon. gentleman regarding my tentative scheme, and how far it has been accepted by the Controller. Nor have we heard any further regarding the proceedings that are reported to be taken in respect of certain statements that have appeared in "The Independent" re: Rice Control.

Meanwhile, we find that the retail prices of rice are again enhanced by the Controller. This is inexplicable in the face of the facts,

(1) That rice stocks are ample in Bombay,

(2) That rains have been plentiful all over,

(3) That up-country demand of rice is diminishing; and

(4) That steamers are bringing rice all the time.

Unfortunately the profiteering in rice and in other foodstuffs continues unchecked, and it is high time that some relief measures are concerted by Government without delay.

In France, profiteering is to be dealt with by capital punishment. In England, there will be fine and imprisonment. What about india?

Will not some Hon. Members (a) move at the next Session of the Bombay Legislative Council a resolution calling upon Government to institute a public inquiry into the Rice Scandal; and (b) introduce in the Imperial Council a Bill to deal with profiteering, which has proved so crushing to the poor and middle classes of people?

Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Poona, August, 20, 1919.

THE EXCHANGE POSITION.

"BUSINESS SERIOUSLY AFFECTED."

PROTEST OF BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

An abstract of proceedings for July issued to-day by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce contains the following as regards the exchange position: "In a Reuter's telegram of 25th July, the Secretary of State was reported to have said in the House of Commons that the latest information from the Government of India did not accord with the statement of Sir John Rees that the exporters of produce from India were being seriously inconvenienced by Currency restriction. It seemed to the Committee of the Bengal Chamber that the Secretary of State's statement was misleading, as the export trade has undoubtedly been seriously hampered by the inability of the Exchange banks to purchase forward bills without cover, owing to the inadequate supply of Council bills for foreign trade requirements, and the restrictions on import of gold and silver. The committee considered it desirable to explain this to the London Chamber of Commerce, and they cabled accordingly asking that while no alteration was suggested in the restrictions until the Currency Committee's report should be published, publication should be given to the position with a view to correcting the impression conveyed by the Secretary of State that the export business has not been restricted.

Since then the position has become still more complicated in consequence of a further rise in exchange to 1s 10d. Shortly before this occurred, the committee had drawn the attention of the Government of India to the difficulties which merchants were experiencing in obtaining cover even at a considerable premium. They urged an increase in the Council bills to assist the position and also asked that Government should represent to the Secretary of State the importance of the Currency Committee expediting their deliberations and publishing their recommendations as early as possible. The general feeling was of course that until the report of the committee was received the rate would not be varied and the most recent increase has created great uncertainty.

"BUSINESS IMPOSSIBLE."

From this point of view it is not so much the actual rate that matters, but so long as the Exchange is kept at a rate, which is generally considered as likely to be only temporary, business becomes practically impossible. It is understood that the Currency Committee have, in the meantime, suspended their sittings and the committee of the Chamber have pressed the Government of India to cable the Secretary of State representing to him the importance of the Currency Committee's enquiry being concluded and their recommendations issued as early as possible.

NEED FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION.

Regarding the Exchange position the Bengal Chamber of Commerce sent the following telegram to the Government of India on Wednesday last:—"Chamber desires strongly to press the necessity of immediate action. Present position most difficult, and business seriously affected owing to uncertainty whether existing rate temporary or not. Chamber do not see any likelihood of matter settling down until Government decide as to their final intentions, which, doubtless, depend on recommendations of Currency Committee, who have, it is understood, suspended their sitting. Chamber again submit that circumstances justify immediate cable to Secretary of State impressing him with necessity of Currency Committee concluding their enquiry and issuing their recommendations with least possible delay."

On the same day, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce sent the following telegram to the East India Section of the London Chamber of Commerce:—"Present exchange position most difficult, business seriously affected owing uncertainty whether existing rate temporary, or not. Improvement unlikely until Currency Committee report. It is understood their sittings meantime suspended and Chamber are urging Government of India to cable Secretary of State impressing him with necessity of Committee, concluding their enquiry with least possible delay. Trust you will represent matters accordingly to Secretary of State."

DIFFICULTIES OF EXPORTERS.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce sent following further telegram to the Government of India, Finance Department on Friday 22nd August:—"Exchange position most serious, though official rate 1/10d. up to 15 per cent. premium has been paid for cover, and even at this rate very little cover available. Thus exporters really unable negotiate bills. At any rate urge Mr. Howard come Calcutta soonest possible to discuss matter and meanwhile advocate discounting councils to fullest possible increase and again urge Currency Committee complete labours without delay. As mittee complete negotiate bills some export result inability negotiated business, and tea houses have suspended, as buyers sales have been suspended. Further. Trust cannot finance themselves if we fully you are keeping Secretary of State informed of position here, especially having regard his previous answer in Commons on subject."

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies accompanied by Lt.-Colonel J. G. Greig, Military Secretary, Mr. W. P. Cowie, Private Secretary, Captain C. E. Benson, Captain A. F. Lascelles, and Captain C. Pratt, Aides-de-Camp, left Victoria Terminus for Ganeshkhind, on Sunday afternoon.

Their Excellencies attended Service at St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, on Sunday morning.

JOINT COMMITTEE.

(Continued from page 9.)

to apply to the Chairman of the Joint Committee for sanction to give evidence.

SOUTH-INDIAN NON-BRAHMINS.

PROTEST TO JOINT COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 23.

The following telegram has been sent by the South Indian Liberal Federation to Lord Selbourne, Chairman, Joint Parliamentary Committee, the Prime Minister and others:—

Southern India non-Brahmins resent the Committee's highhanded refusal to hearing their representatives deputed at great expense while disproportionately numerous Brahmins, pro-Brahmins and agitators have been heard.

REPATRIATION OF INDIAN LABOURERS.

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO MARWAR ASSOCIATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

With reference to the resolution of the Marwari Association which appeared in the newspapers of the 5th instant calling attention of the Government of India to delay in the repatriation of the Indian labourers in the Colonies whose indentures have expired and requesting the adoption of necessary measures to secure their speedy repatriation, the Hon. Sir George Barnes Member for the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India, (to whom a copy of the resolution was submitted) has written to the Association that the Government of India are fully aware of the importance of the subject matter of the resolution and will certainly bring it to the notice of the Colonial office.

INDIA AND SOUTH AFRICA.

The London Correspondent of the "Leader" writes:—

The South African situation is becoming so acute that Mr. Montagu is being approached to arrange for the association of the Government of India with the commission to be appointed by the Union Government to examine the Indian position there, from which the local Indian community fear the worst. Mr. Sastri is contemplating the possibility of returning to India by way of South Africa, in order to study the situation.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

MESSRS. TILAK AND WADIA CHOSEN AS INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

A meeting of the Bombay mill-hands was held on Saturday, at 9 p.m., under the auspices of the Indian Labour League, when the following resolution was passed and the Chairman was authorised to cable it to the Secretary of State:—

"That this meeting of the Bombay millhands, held under the auspices of the Indian Labour League learning that the Government must approach the organised workers in order to know their wishes concerning who should represent them as Labour representatives on the International Labour Conference at Washington meeting in October, hereby selects Lokamanya Tilak and Mr. B. P. Wadia, President of the Madras Labour Union, as the representatives of the organised workers of India."

MRS. BESANT'S PROPAGANDA IN ENGLAND.

"The Leader" writes:—

We think Mrs. Besant has beaten all the members of the various deputations that have gone to England in her propaganda work. No sooner did she land on the soil of England than she gave interviews to a number of largely circulated newspapers. We do not think any paper in India can fully keep pace with her incessant activities. The interest she is taking in the Indian reforms is something remarkable! It is impossible not to admire the zeal and energy with which she is carrying on her labour of love. The pages of "New India" bear evidence to her untiring efforts to enlist the support of all progressive parties here in the cause of Indian reforms. She is a host in herself and seems to be equal to any amount of work. We wonder where she gets the time to do all she is doing, and at her age. We had our differences with her, but we feel profoundly grateful for the invaluable services she is rendering. She is getting reprinted 80,000 copies of "The Case for India," and a large number of other publications dealing with the problem of Indian self-government. She has been addressing numerous meetings also. It is evident that her sympathies are with the Moderate party and that she entirely disapproves of the tactics of the Extremist party there.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

EUROPEAN SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

Mr. J. G. Drummond, District Magistrate of Alipore, to-day delivered an elaborate judgment convicting Mr. J. B. Minet, Educational Adviser of Messrs. Longman and Green, for causing the death of an unknown Indian by rashly and negligently driving his motor car on Belvedere Road on 26th June last. Also under section 16 of the Motor Vehicles Act, Mr. Minet was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or, in default, to undergo a further term of imprisonment and also to pay a fine of Rs. 80.

Under the Motor Vehicles Act, Mr. R. C. Bardhice moved the District and Sessions Judge, Alipore, against the conviction. The judge, however, dismissed the appeal and upheld the conviction and sentence.

SILESIAN STRIKES.

(Continued from page 9.)

of coal from America to Europe a ton of foodstuffs would be kept in America.

UPPER SILESIAN ELECTRIC WORKS.

PARALYSED FOR WANT OF COAL.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, August 22.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., August 24.

It is learned from a Polish source that Upper Silesian electric works are at a standstill and the whole territory is without light or power. All factories are paralysed owing to absence of coal.

It is reported from Warsaw that a skirmish took place in which many were killed and wounded owing to the Germans attacking the Polish Silesian outpost.

SUPREME COUNCIL'S DECISION

MEASURES TO RESTORE ORDER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 24.

PARIS.—The Supreme Council has decided to inform all concerned that the German Government is entitled to maintain order in Upper Silesia until the ratification of the Peace Treaty and Polish troops cannot be allowed to enter the country unless requested by Germany.

The Council has decided to send a mission to the disturbed region to report on the measures necessary to restore order and also to accelerate the formation of an inter-Allied commission which will control the country during the plebiscite.

ALLIED COMMISSION TO SILESIA.

ECONOMIC SITUATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. midnight Aug. 24.

PARIS.—The Supreme Council to-day discussed the questions of Central Europe, Silesia and Hungary. Mr. Hoover who has returned from the tour of investigation in Budapest, Vienna and Warsaw, urged, as regards Hungary that the Conference should compel the departure of Archduke Joseph. He insisted that the coup d'etat whereby a Hapsburger had become the head of the Hungarian Government had done the utmost harm. It had again stimulated Bolshevism throughout Central Europe and immediate action must be taken. Mr. Hoover represented that the economic situation in Hungary was very unsatisfactory as the Rumanians were still requisitioning foodstuffs and sending them to their own country. He asked the Allies to send agents to the Rumanian border to prevent export of food from Hungary to Rumania, consequently the Allied military mission in Budapest is authorised if feasible immediately to send agents as suggested.

With reference to Upper Silesia Mr. Hoover declared that the situation in the country was so bad that the only solution was Allied occupation.

In the ducky of Teschen, Polish workers refused to work the mines unless the duchy was given to Poland. It was decided to send an inter-Allied Commission to Silesia comprising Polish, Czech and German delegates. The Commission will remain in Silesia and control the country in the interests of the Allies during the holding of the plebiscite in Upper Silesia which takes place as soon as possible after the ratification of the German Treaty by all the Powers.

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY.

APPOINTMENT OF PERIPATETIC BOARD

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

In connection with the Excess Profits Duty the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has recently received a reference from the Bengal Government stating that the Government of India proposed to appoint a board of special referees to consider certain applications with regard to the assessments under the Act with the general questions of the principle involved. As the applications came from all parts of India, and it was desirable that they should be uniformly treated in all the provinces, it had been decided, the committee were informed, that these should be considered by a single peripatetic board which would visit Calcutta, Bombay, Cawnpore, and probably Madras.

PERSONNEL OF THE BOARD.

The Board would consist of two officials and two non-officials and of the latter, Bombay has been invited to nominate an Indian, and Bengal a British business representative.

The Chamber were invited to suggest the name of a British representative. Accordingly they submitted that of Mr. C. H. M. Critchley, until recently agent of the Bank of Bengal at Bombay.

The Board has now commenced its sittings in Calcutta and it is constituted as follows:—

Mr. A. C. McWatters, C.I.E., I.C.S., (Chairman), Mr. W. S. Watkins, Inland Revenue Department, Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia and Mr. Critchley.

DEATH FROM ELECTRIC-SHOCK.

"DELAY AND GROSS NEGLIGENCE."

JURY'S STRICTURES AGAINST B. E. S. & T. CO.

Mr. A. R. Kitt, the acting Coroner of Bombay, concluded the inquest touching the death of Waman Keshav, a Hindu, who died of electric shock in a house at Club Road, Pyculla. The details of the previous enquiry have already been reported in these columns.

Mr. Vicaji F. Visaji, Barrister-at-Law represented the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways, Company; while Inspector Power conducted the inquest on behalf of the Crown.

The jury recorded that the death was caused by electric shock and burn from a broken wire of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company Ltd. The jury considered that the facts elicited in the evidence disclosed very defective arrangements for meeting an emergency such as that in question and much delay and gross negligence on the part of the Company's employees. Had prompt action been taken between 4-30 and 7-p.m., there would have been no loss of life. When messages were sent that a man had been killed; nothing was done till a Sub-Inspector of Police was sent by Inspector Power for a wagon. The jury complimented the Police officers on having acted with commendable promptitude on the occasion.

LALA HARKISHEN LAL'S CONVICTION.

HIS SON PROUDER OF HIS FATHER.

(To the Editor of the "Nation".)

Sir,—I read with very great interest your admirable article on "The Condition of India" and I thank you for the reference you made to the case against my father, Lala Harkishen Lal. Last evening's "Westminster Gazette" announced the sentences passed on him and his followers and colleagues. They are to be transported for life and their property forfeited. What a sentence! Still I am not thinking of its severity, but of the manner in which the whole proceedings have been carried through. Sir Michael O'Dwyer has achieved the greatest triumph (he is to get a peerage, I hear) of his notorious administration, and he and his officials have succeeded in wiping from the political slate once and for all the man who was never afraid of them. The animosity against my father has all along been acute for the last twenty years, during which time he has led the Constitutional Reform Movement in the Punjab, but it reached its climax after he resigned his membership of the Legislative Council. The evidence given in the Industrial Commission of 1917 conclusively proved the Banking Crisis of 1913, which focussed around him and which was the collapse of Indian finance, was the work of the Punjab Executive. For this evidence, which created a sensation throughout India, Sir Michael O'Dwyer and his colleagues made a second bitter attack on my father last year. But fortunately this, like the first, failed to crush the "Napoleon of Finance" (as he is known in the Anglo-Indian press). But now in this third and last attempt Sir Michael has succeeded. With one sweep he has wiped out the little band that dared to question his administration and his policy. On the pretext of waging war against his Majesty (closing the shops and feeding the poor while they were shut) they have been removed from the political arena so that the Punjab Executive may be able to pursue its policy unchecked and unquestioned. I have always been proud of my illustrious father, but never have been a prouder son than I am now.—Yours, etc.,

KANHAYALAL GAUBA.

Downing College, Cambridge.
July 18, 1919.

NEW INDIAN LOAN.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

The total subscriptions for the new Indian Loan up to 21st August 1919 are Rs. 14,78,89,300 inclusive of Rs. 1,91,60,825 in the shape of war bonds.

The Girasia community of Balkesh in the Olpad Taluka of the Surat District has taken a vow of total abstinence and has passed a resolution to inflict a fine of Rs. 50 on any Girasia who takes or induces another to take spirituous liquor, distilled or fermented.

DO DOCTORS CURE?

To cure a disease completely the fundamental cause must be removed—and how can this be done by medicines which are distasteful both to the body and the Brain? You have broken the laws of Nature, and Nature, therefore, is the only real conqueror of disease!

If you are ill, or even suffering from any chronic diseases, it will be to your advantage to consult.

DR. S. B. MADON.

D.P. (America)

Consulting hours; 12 a.m. to 6 p.m. except Sundays.

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POONA RACING SEASON.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

MERSINGHAM WINS THE HARRIS PLATE.

(From our Sunday Edition.)
(From our own Correspondent.)

The large crowd that assembled at Poona Races to witness the holding of the fifth extra meeting were rather disappointed with the state of the weather. It had rained overnight and the weather was showery throughout the day; the overcast sky added a gloom to the occasion which should have turned out an interesting one as the programme was well arranged. The course was heavy which perhaps accounted for some upsets. It would be well if some other methods of starting were adopted instead of the present arrangements which leave a good deal to be desired; horses are left at the post and many false starts take place. The starting in double file is, perhaps, responsible for the confusion and the great delay at the starting gate. The most interesting event of the day was the Harris Plate which was annexed by Dersingham now the property of Mr. Pine. In that race some good performers took part. Helford who, we understand, is going to run a match against Dark Legend in Calcutta and Mc Neil by Neil Gow—Perrelle who is a splendid looking animal. A remarkable feature of Saturday's races was the victory of Collingwood who ran with 9-13 on a heavy course. The Arabs are very elated over this victory and have proclaimed this horse to be the Bahadur of Arab Horses here, a claim that he is certainly entitled to.

The first event of the day was the Bangalore Plate of 1 mile for Countrybreds. A field of twelve started in this race in which Tipster, ridden by Morris, was hot favourite. Owing to the heavy course Maiden Palm and Discarded, who both carried 9-6, were not well fancied. Maiden Palm, however, won easily from Discarded, while the favourite could only place third.

With the exception of Red Prince all ran in the Matheran Plate of 1 mile for Arabs in the 2nd Division. Ferry Boat was first favourite and Kokab had many followers Quantity, who won the Bellasis Plate of 10 furlongs in Bombay by 4 lengths, was rather neglected. He won as he liked from Kokab and returned a nice dividend of 11 to 1. Ferry Boat evidently does not like a heavy course as he was 5 lengths behind the winner.

Durban, Portcullis and Hakim declined in the Hadaspur Plate of 1½ miles. In spite of his claim to this distinction Collingwood was made a hot favourite. The public rightly consider him as the Champion Arab horse of India and he again proved his claim to their distinction in right earnest when he won that plate in convincing fashion. Earl, another fine Arab, tried hard to come to terms with him but though ably piloted by Ruiz he proved no match for the redoubtable Collingwood. Many fancied Nizam-ul-Mulk in that race as he had a nice weight, but that veteran is evidently no longer the same animal he was a couple of years ago. Age begins to tell.

A field of twelve started in the Harris Plate of 1¼ miles for horses in the 1st and 2nd Division. From the manner he ran in the Sandhurst Plate on Tuesday last Dersingham, though carrying 10lbs. more yesterday was considered a good thing in that race. Mr. Goculdass' Bracket was also well fancied and not a few thought that Gaicomi had a good chance. Dersingham won a fine race after a close finish with Gaicomi and Mr. Goculdass's pair secured the third and fourth places. Dersingham will have to efface himself now for some time to come as he will have to carry some load next time he is out.

The scratching of Cyanite and Silver Saint in the Ayr Plate 1½ miles caused disappointment as the field as reduced to seven starters and Cyanite, the hope of many, out of it. Country Lad received the bulk of support and there were also enquiries after Braga, Royal Band and Byculla. In this race Sophie ridden by Morris came down near the second enclosure fortunately resulting in no injury to Morris. Country Lad had no difficulty in beating Royal Band. We are sorry to add that Sophie sustained serious injuries and had to be destroyed.

Fire Finch started at odd's on in the Yerrowda Plate out was never in the race, Little Trout won from Miss Rollestone and Maboot placed.

The last race of the day was the Lansdowne Plate which resulted in a dead heat between Gipsy's Advice and Tarquin. Oregon Pine and Japanese Pine placed third and fourth.

The special was again late on Saturday on both journeys. The morning Express was again held up. We cannot account for this mishap.

A correspondent in Saturday's "Chronicle" complained about the method of handicapping at Poona, and he has quoted some instances which are certainly very striking. We have on several occasions drawn attention to the same thing. The method in favour with the handicapper appears to be this:—He is very suspicious of letting down a horse once he has shown some performance either in winning or placing. While this seems to be the general rule that guides him, he is, however, very lenient in some cases and severe in others. Some favoured animals will only remain at the top of the tree once or twice and are then brought down, while others will remain during a whole season or even two, as in the case of Pastime last year, at top weight. What, however, is most puzzling is the method of actually reducing horses that have placed and penalising those who have "also ran."

It would be well if the Manager of the Restaurant cars give priority to those who hold lunch and dinner tickets and consider last those who pay in the train. When the trains are overcrowded as on Wednesday last, ticket holders complain that owing to the great number of persons who pay in the train the supply run short and they are consequently badly served.

Details:—

THE BANGALORE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Country-breds.

Mr. M. Ghorphade's MAIDEN PALM, 9-6, Brown 1
Mr. A. Hoyt's DISCARDED, 9-6, Purtoosingh 2
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's TIPSTER, Morris 3
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's MAPLE, 9-10, Rose .....

The Race:—After considerable delay they were dispatched to a fair start when Toddy cracked the pace to Maiden Palm and Discarded, at 3rd furlong Toddy gave up the struggle, Maiden Palm then led Discarded, Maple and Tipster, in the straight Discarded and Tipster challenged, but failed to make any impression on the leader who won by 2 lengths, short head, 3 lengths. Mountain Apple was badly left.

Favourites:—Sugar Cane and Tipster.
Time:—1 min. 49 3-5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 106/8; places Rs. 20, Rs. 23/8, and Rs. 15/8.
Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE MATHERAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Mrs. Dara Cowasjee's QUANTITY, 8-1, Buckley 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' KOKAB, 7-10, Purtoosingh 2
Mr. Abdul Latif Mandil's FERRY BOAT, 9-0, Brown 3
Mr. Lantin's BEADMAKER, 7-7, Townsend. 4

Did not run:—Red Prince.

The Race:—As soon as this field got off Quantity went to the front with Tawdry next, the rest of the field ran in procession behind the leader, this order was changed at the 3rd furlong where Kokab, Ferry Boat and Beadmaker came out of the bunch, the last named attempted to race with Quantity who won easily by 3 lengths, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.

Favourites:—Fury and All Joy.
Time:—1 min. 57 2-5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 120; places Rs. 37/8, Rs. 45 and Rs. 20/8.
Trainer:—Etul Rama.

THE HADAPSUR PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's COLLINGWOOD, 9-13, Barnett .....
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's EARL, 8-7, Ruiz .....
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's DOWLAT, 7-7, Harrison 3
Mr. F. M. Garda's NIZAM-UL-MULK, 7-7, Rose .....

Did not run:—Durban, Portcullis.

The Race:—From a perfect start Krushan as usual showed the way to Dowlat and Earl, he fell back at the 4th furlong post where Earl took up the running with Dowlat second, Rose Hill third, Collingwood fourth, at the 2nd furlong Collingwood improved his position and followed Earl and Dowlat into the straight and challenging Earl he won easily by 1 length, 2½ lengths, 2 lengths. Nizam-ul-Mulk came late.

Favourite:—Collingwood.
Time:—2 mins. 27 2-5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 26; places Rs. 19/8, Rs. 22, and Rs. 53/8.
Trainer: Goolam Ali.

THE HARRIS PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles. Winner, Rs. 7,500; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,250. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr. Pine's DERSINGHAM, 8-13, Harrison 1
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's GIACOMI, 8-0, Rose. 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' GLADIATOR, 6-13, Purtoosingh .....
Mr. M. Goculdass' BARONVALE, 8-2, J. Flynn .....

Did not run:—Byculla.

The Race:—They were sent away to a good start when Baronvale led for a few paces with Dersingham on his heels, Giacomi was third at 6 furlongs post Dersingham took over command and brought the field at a smart pace into the straight where Giacomi and Gladiator challenged the leader but Dersingham held everyone safe and won by head, 2 lengths, 1 length.

Favourites:—Baronvale and Dersingham.
Time:—2 mins. 13 4-5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 42; places Rs. 15, Rs. 20 and Rs. 17.
Trainer:—T. Harrison.

THE AYR PLATE.—Distance—1¼ miles. Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,200; third, Rs. 600. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and Garda's COUNTRY LAD, 8-10, Purtoosingh 1
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ROYAL BAND, 8-4, Lynch .....
Mr. A. J. DeSouza's BYCULLA, 8-4, Northmore 3
Mr. L. F. Garda's ZEFFUS, 7-3, Rose 4

Did not run:—Cyanite, Silver Saint.

The Race:—They paraded in front of the stands, and were let off in view of the grand stands in drizzling rain Royal Band at once established a lead from Byculla and Country Lad. Sophie failed to get off and ran last in an unwilling manner. When they came into the turn Royal Band, Byculla and Country Lad were disputing the front position, the last named won by 1 length, 2½ lengths, 3½ lengths.

Sophie fell down before the second enclosure stands and had to be destroyed.

Favourite:Country Lad.
Time:—2 mins. 44 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 27/8; places Rs. 15/8, Rs. 20 and Rs. .....
Trainer:—J. Robinson.

THE YERROWDA PLATE.—Dist. about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500, second Rs. 1,200, third Rs. 600. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. E. A. Gubbay's LITTLE TROUT, 9-1, Trahan 1
Mr. Kelso's MISS ROLLESTONE, 8-4, McPherson 2
Mr. Pine's MAZBOOT, 9-4, Harrison 3
Messrs. D. C. Cooper and A. Hatfield's ROYAL CHARTER, 8-6, O'Brien 4

Did not run:—Donna Inez.

The Race:—Nerissa cracked the pace in the early stages with Miss Rollestone on her heels, Mazboot did not get off well, at 3rd furlong Nerissa dropped back. Miss Rollestone then brought the field into the straight near the grand stands, Little Trout coming from the bunch challenged Miss Rollestone and going strong won comfortably by 1 length Mazboot put up a vigorous challenge also but could only place third in front of Royal Charter 1½ length, head.

Favourite:—Fire Finch
Time:—1 min. 4 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 92, place Rs. 26/8, place Rs. 21, place Rs. 21.
Trainer:—P. J. Firth.

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE.—Distance 1 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. Linder's TARQUIN, 7-8, Purtoosingh. 1*
Mr. M. Goculdass' GIPSY'S ADVICE, 8-13, J. Flynn 1*
Mr. Pine's OREGON PINE, 7-4, Biglands. 2
Mr. Pine's JAPANESE PINE, 7-8, Harrison 3

*Dead Heat.

Did not run:—Javelin.

The Race:—A poor start saw Tarquin ahead of Abajala, Mount Diabolo was left, for the first 3 furlongs the order was unchanged, at the 2nd furlong post, Abajala fell back and Gipsy's Advice and Japanese Pine joined the leader, the three named tussled for first honours with Oregon Pine coming on the scene in the last moments. Tarquin and Gipsy's Advice dead beated on the post. Oregon Pine placed third 1½ lengths away 2 lengths. There was a false start in this race.

Favourites:—Tarquin and Gipsy's Advice.
Time:—1 minute, 33 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 27-8, Rs. 33, place Rs. 22-8, place Rs. 21, place Rs. 174.
Trainers:—T. Harrison, J. Robinson.

BIG MEETINGS.

FIRST ENTRIES: 3RD AND 4TH DAY.

THIRD DAY.

Wednesday, 10th September, 1919.

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. M. Goculdass' ch nth am g Forward III, aged.
Messrs. N. Begmahomed and A. Nanjee's b e m Necessity, 6 years.
Mr. K. H. Contractor's br e g Resilience, 4 years.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e h Giacomi, 6 years.
Mr. K. Shinde's bl e h Black Walnut, aged.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' b e g Oros, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e h Quarryman, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s bl e g Black Kite, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Waynflete, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s bl e h Charcoal, 6 years.
Mr. Pine's b e g Dersingham, aged.
Mr. A. S. Moloobhoy's b e g Cresset, 5 years.
Mr. A. Hope's b e h Cimarron, 6 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass, F. M. Garda and Sangidas Jesiram's br e h Roubaix, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e h Verge, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e h Polyorama, 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Camberley, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e m Forfeit Lass, aged.

THE BURNETT PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. Nadir F. Garda's ch e g Zefus, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Gladiator, aged.
Mr. A. J. DeSouza's ch e g Claim A, 6 years.
Mr. A. J. DeSouza's br e g Byculla, 5 years.
Mr. Theo. Walsh's b e g Eagle's Nest, aged.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's b e m Sophie, 6 years.
Mr. E. L. F. DeSoysa's b e h Summer Thyme, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. DeSoysa's b e g County Cricket, 6 years.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's ch e g Francis Armand, 5 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's br e h Royal Band, 6 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' br e h Misri Lal, 5 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' g e g Red Quill, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Cyanite, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Kinsale, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e h Footman, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Dunskey, 6 years.
Mr. Kelso's c g Blue Grass, 4 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e g Plaxtol, 4 years.
Mr. Pine's br e m Rueful, 5 years.
Captain P. Bouvet's ch e h Braga II, aged.
Mr. A. Hope's b e m Normania, 5 years.
Mr. A. Hope's b e g Hunyadi, 6 years.
Mr. T. Harrison's b e g Cattistock, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Silver Saint, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Cherry and Black, 4 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's br e g Country Lad, 4 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Birthday Clothes, aged.

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Guthrie's b e m Tootsie, 6 years.
Mr. Frank's ch e m Foolish Fancy, aged.
Mr. Garrick's b e h Vice Chamberlain, 5 years.
Mr. E. A. Gubbay's br e m Little Trout, 4 years.
Messrs. E. C. Ramshaw and A. Nanjee's b e m Pantomime II, aged.
Mr. J. P. J. Walen's ch e g Dori, 5 years.
Mr. Bennett's ch e g Tollendal, aged.
Mr. Downes' b e m Cymar, 3 years.
Mr. Fleming's ch e m Mary, 6 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's br e h Royal Band, 6 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Miss Rollestone, aged.
Mr. Kelso's ch e g We Two, 5 years.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's b e h Mazboot, aged.
Mr. Pine's br e m Bellicose, 5 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's b e h Fire Finch, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e m Cicatrix, 6 years.
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's br e m Fine Trout, 5 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e g Binfield Grove, aged.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Birthday Clothes, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Premiere, aged.
Mr. Dale's bl e m Nerissa, 4 years.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's br e m Lucky Queen, 5 years.

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's b e m Renette, 4 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's ch e m Negligee, 4 years.
Mr. Garrick's b e m Hello Kells, 4 years.
Messrs. N. Begmahomed and S. N. Mahomed's ch e m Niji, 5 years.
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's b e m May Lass, 3 years.
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's br e m Moldavia, 4 years.
Mr. Dale's b e m Quite Dark, 3 years.
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's b e g Abajala, 4 years.
Mr. Humbie's bl e g Christmas Holiday, 3 years.
Mr. E. L. F. DeSoysa's b e g Pahari, 4 years.
Mr. E. L. F. DeSoysa's br e g Rosemorder, 5 years.
Mr. Downes' br e h Billy Bawn, aged.
Mr. Downes' b e g Duet, 5 years.
Mr. Downes' ch e m Golden Stream, 4 years.
Mr. J. K. Irani's b e m Arles, 5 years.
Mr. J. K. Irani's b e g King's Head, aged.
Mr. J. K. Irani's b e g Lupinus, 5 years.
Mrs. J. K. Mehta and Mr. S. C. Petit's Belle Syme, 4 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g e g Roi Grison, 4 years.
Mr. F. Pallonjee's br e g Romanesque, aged.
Mr. Heath's br e h Lucky Thought, 6 years.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's b e g Spearwood, 5 years.
Messrs. D. C. Cooper and A. Hatfield's b e g Royal Charter, 4 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' b or br e m Bahira, 5 years.
Mr. Keleo's b e g Crushed Glass, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g First Exchange, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e g Stageland, 6 years.
Mr. Pine's br e m Tara Pine, 4 years.
Mr. Pine's b e g Batten, aged.
Mr. Pine's b e m Japanese Pine, 5 years.
Mr. Pine's ch e g Oregon Pine, 5 years.
Captain P. Bouvet's br e m Belle Voyageuse II, 3 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's b e m Miss Glad Eyes, 3 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's b e m Mirabelle, 3 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's ch e m Dorania, 4 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's ch e h Antic, 4 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's b e m Sylvan Dale, 3 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's b e g Firpo, 4 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e g Tommy Atkins, 4 years.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e g Explosive, 3 years.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Glass Rock, 6 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's ch e m Japonette, 4 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Motor Wrap, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Final Proof, aged.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's ch e m Cornet's Court, 3 years.
Mr. F. N. Furdoonjee's b e g Servian, aged.
Mr. Nadir B. Garda's b e h High Life, 3 years.
Mr. Toogood's b e m South Star, 4 years.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Tammooz, 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Khundil, 14-0.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Syed Ahmed's ch a h Defender, 13-3½.
Messrs. Abdul Latif Mandil and A. M. Shamlan's g a h Countermark, 13-3.
Messrs. Abdul Latif Mandil and A. M. Shamlan's b a h Walter, 13-3½.
Mr. Abdul Latif Mandil's g a h Ferry Boat, 13-3.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's ch a h Resident, 13-3½.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's b a h Najdi, 13-3½.
Mr. Noble's ch a h Warminster, 13-3½.
Mr. J. K. Irani's g a g Bhookhri, 13-3½.
Mr. Lantin's b a h Beadmaker, 13-2.
Messrs. Mahomed Shaffi and S. R. A. Wahab's b a h Golshan, 14-0.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Durban, 13-3.
Mr. Rambhoy Kashibhoy's g a h Bill Bailey, 13-3.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Dartmoor, 13-3½.
Messrs. Dara Cowasjee and Arnold's b a h Red Cross, 13-3½.
Messrs. R. S. Captain and T. V. Shroff's g a h Aladdin, 13-2½.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Fury, 13-1½.

THE CECIL GREY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's b a h Pilot, 13-1½.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Yussuff Haroon's ch a h Home Bird, 13-1½.
Mr. Felice's b a h Kitchener, 14-0.
Mr. H. G. Ally's g a h Proud Boy, 13-2.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Grey Renard, 13-3½.
Mr. Smyke's b a h Sannayet, 14-0.
Mr. Smyke's g a h Beta, 13-2½.
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's b a h Peace Day, 13-2½.
Mr. Goorjee Yacoob's g a h Nimble, 13-3½.
Mr. Marks' b a h Mauser, 13-3.
Mr. A. K. Essa's g a h Cleaver, 13-3½.
Mr. Smyke's g a h Multiform, 13-3½.
Messrs. S. N. Mahomed and A. Nanjee's br a h America, 13-3.
Mr. Neil's ch a h Vernon, 13-3.
Mr. D. Patell's g a h Khorshed, 13-2.
Mr. Munshi M. Yussuff Khan's g a h Good Star, 14-0.
Mr. Simon's ch a h Whip, 13-3½.
Mr. Mahadi Aga Boojoong's b a h Alderwood, 13-3½.
Mr. Menesche Shahin's g a h Gazetteer, 13-3½.
Mr. Noble's ch a h Dublin, 13-3½.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Rajmahomed Vazir's g a h Lahamood, 14-0.
Mr. S. C. Petit's g a h Silver Cup, 13-3½.
Messrs. Mahmood Sait and Mahomed Jamal's g a h Mootrub, 13-3½.
Mr. D. Acre's g a h Silver, 13-3½.
Mr. Reuben Solomon's b a h Talhat, 14-0.
Messrs. Mahomed Shaffi and S. R. A. Wahab's b a h Golshan, 14-0.
Messrs. Mahomed Shaffi and S. R. A. Wahab's ch a h Muktar, 13-2½.
Messrs. Mahomed Shaffi and S. R. A. Wahab's ch a h Khosrou, 13-3½.
Messrs. Mahomed Shaffi and S. R. A. Wahab's b a h Mumtaz, 13-2½.
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's g a g Palannur, 13-2½.
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's g a h Minstrel, 13-2½.
Mr. T. V. Shroff's b a h Historian, 14-0.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Jamnagar, 13-3.
Mr. Linder's b a h Sadak, 13-3.
Mr. Pine's ch a h Spring Dew, 13-3.
Mr. A. S. Moloobhoy's g a h By Chance, 13-3½.
Mr. Heath's b a h Speedwell, 13-3½.
Mr. A. Hamid Sulleman's b a h Hamdan, 13-2½.
Messrs. S. A. Kassim and S. A. Abbas' g a h Faith, 13-3½.
Mr. Hesaan's ch a h Domineer, 14-0.
Mr. Hesaan's b e h Karam, 13-3.
Mr. Yussuff Sheriff's b a h Pine Apple, 13-3½.
Mr. R. S. Captain's g a h Carlisle, 13-3½.
Mr. A. M. Shaffi's b a h Chengiz, 13-3½.
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's g a h White Rose, 13-3.
Aga Coochick Shah's g a h Radmore, 14-0.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Plato, 14-0.
Mr. Abdoola Faraz' ch a h Alcosi, 13-3½.
Mr. Abdoola Faraz' g a h Telaswad, 13-3½.
Mr. Shookraga Mahmood's g a h Tiger, 13-3½.
Mr. Shookraga Mahmood's b a h Rangoon, 14-0.
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's b a h Sure Chance, 13-3½.
Mr. Jawad Mahomed's ch a h Companion, 14-0.
Messrs. Abdoola Maas and T. V. Shroff's br a h The Ark, 13-1½.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Munsoor's b a h Bankipur, 13-3.

THE SEISTAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Jawad, 4 years.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's g a h Angler, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Leonard's ch a h Nawabzada, 14-0, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a g Rose Hill, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Royal Court, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Kokab, 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Redoubt, 4 years.
Mr. J. N. DeSouza's b a h Investor, 5 years.
Mr. K. T. Mangaldass' bl a h Amir Aswad, aged.
H. H. Maharani of Cooch Behar's b a h Union Jack, 5 years.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's g a h Good Morning, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory, aged.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's ch a h All Joy, 13-3½, 5 years.
Mr. E. L. F. DeSoysa's b a h Argonaut, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Abdul Latiff Mandil's g a h Ferry Boat, 13-3, aged.
Mr. Pine's b a h Dictate, 5 years.
Mr. Dawoodbhoy Nensey's g a h Cessation, 5 years.
Messrs. Heath and J. K. Irani's b a h Krishan, 5 years.
Mr. Holmes' g a h Excelsior, aged.
Mr. N. R. Bolia's b a h Mooltan, aged.
Mr. Lantin's b a h Beadmaker, 13-2, aged.
Messrs. Mahomed Shaffi and S. R. A. Wahab's b a h Golshan, 14-0, 5 years.
Mr. P. J. Chenoy's g a h Nassau, aged.
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's b a h Good Luck, 13-2, aged
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b a h Collingwood, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Durban, 13-3, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Dowlat, 6 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b a h Gazal, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Heath's ch a h Portcullis, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Kayid, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Dartmoor, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Waynflete, 6 years.
Mr. Pine's b e g Dersingham, aged.
Mr. A. S. Moloobhoy's b e g Cresset, 5 years.
Captain P. Bouvet's b e g Louviers d'Or, 6 years.
Mr. A. Hope's b e h Cimarron, 6 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass, F. M. Garda and Sangidas Jesiram's br e h Roubaix, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e h Polyorama, 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e h Cheechako, 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g William The Beau, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Baronvale, 6 years.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. Guthrie's b e m Tootsie, 6 years.
Mr. Frank's ch e m Foolish Fancy, aged.
Mr. Garrick's b e h Vice Chamberlain, 5 years.
Mr. E. A. Gubbay's br e m Little Trout, 4 years.
Mr. Downes' b e m Stop Watch, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Kinsale, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Dunskey, 6 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Miss Rollestone, aged.
Mr. Kelso's ch e g We Two, 5 years.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's b e h Mazboot, aged.
Mr. A. S. Moloobhoy's b e g Symrex, aged.
Mr. Pine's br e m Bellicose, 5 years.
Mr. A. Hope's ch e m Donna Inez, 5 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's b e h Fire Finch, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e m Cicatrix, 6 years.
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's br e m Fine Trout, 5 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e g Binfield Grove, aged.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Birthday Clothes, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Premiere, aged.
Mr. Dale's bl e m Nerissa, 4 years.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's br e m Lucky Queen, 5 years.

THE ROSHERVILLE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's b e g Anthracite, 6 years.
Mr. Nadir F. Garda's ch e g Zefus, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Gladiator, aged.
Mr. Theo. Walsh's b e g Eagle's Nest, aged.
Mr. A. J. DeSouza's br e g Byculla, 5 years.
Mr. A. J. DeSouza's ch e g Claim A, 6 years.
Messrs. E. C. Ramshaw and A. Nanjee's b e m Pantomime II, aged.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e m Margreen, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. DeSoysa's b e h Summer Thyme, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. DeSoysa's b e g County Cricket, 6 years.
Mr. Downes' b e g Treddle, 5 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's br e h Royal Band, 6 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' g e g Red Quill, 6 years.
Mr. Kelso's ch e g We Two, 5 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e g Blue Grass, 4 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e g Plaxtol, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Cyanite, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Kinsale, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Dunskey, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e h Footman, aged.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's b e h Mazboot, aged.
Mr. Pine's b e g Penny Pie, aged.
Mr. A. S. Moloobhoy's b e g Symrex, aged.
Mr. A. Hope's b e g Hunyadi, 6 years.
Mr. T. Harrison's b e g Cattistock, aged.
Mr. A. Hope's b e m Normania, 5 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's br e g Country Lad, 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Cherry and Black, 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Silver Saint, 5 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e g Binfield Grove, aged.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Birthday Clothes, aged.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's br e m Lucky Queen, 5 years.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's b e m Fugle Lady, 4 years.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's bl g Veiled Certainty, 6 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's ch e g Athlete, aged.
Mr. Dale's b e g Mintspear, 6 years.
Mr. E. A. Gubbay's b e m Flotelle, 5 years.
Mr. Humble's bl e g Christmas Holiday, 3 years.
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's b e g Abajala, 4 years.
Mr. Bennett's b e h Dorian, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. DeSoysa's b e g Pahari, 4 years.
Mr. E. L. F. DeSoysa's br e g Rosemorder, 5 years.
Mr. Downes' ch e m Golden Stream, 4 years.
Mr. J. K. Irani's b e g Lupinus, 5 years.
Mr. Arnold's br e h Sir Balin, 5 years.
Mr. Arnold's b e g Nice Bird, 5 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g e g Roi Grison, 4 years.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's b e g Spearwood, 5 years.
Messrs. D. C. Cooper and A. Hatfield's b e g Royal Charter, 4 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' ch e h St. Bawr, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e g Stageland, 6 years.
Mr. Pine's br e m Tara Pine, 4 years.
Mr. Pine's b e m Japanese Pine, 5 years.
Mr. Pine's ch e g Oregon Pine, 5 years.
Mr. Pine's b e g Batten, aged.
Mr. Linder's b e g Tarquin, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Gipsy's Advice, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's ch e h Antic, 4 years.
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's b e g Decorum, aged.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e g Tommy Atkins, 4 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e g Mount Diablo, 5 years.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Glass Rock, 6 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's ch e m Japonette, 4 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b e g Saunterer, aged.
Mr. F. N. Furdoonjee's b e g Servian, aged.
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's b e g Foxtor, 4 years.
Mr. Leonard's br e h Gantry, 3 years.
Mr. Toogood's b e m South Star, 4 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's b e m Symptoms, aged.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance R. C. and Distance.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Hakum, 4 years.
Mr. Ali bin-Talib's ch a h Mandil, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Jawad, 4 years.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's g a h Angler, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Leonard's ch a h Nawabzada, 14-0, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Ruby Mine, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Mentor, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Kokab, 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Royal Court, aged.
Mr. K. T. Mangaldass' bl a h Amir Aswad, aged.
H. H. Maharani of Cooch Behar's b a h Union Jack, 5 years.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's g a h Good Morning, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory, aged.
Mr. Ahmed Hasamy's ch a h All Joy, 13-3½, 5 years.
Mr. E. L. F. DeSoysa's b a h Argonaut, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Abdul Latiff Mandil's g a h Ferry Boat, 13-3, aged.
Mr. Pine's b a h Dictate, 5 years.
Mr. Dawoodbhoy Nensey's g a h Cessation, 5 years.
Messrs. Heath and J. K. Irani's b a h Krishan, 5 years.
Mr. Holmes' g a h Excelsior, aged.
Mr. N. R. Bolia's b a h Mooltan, aged.
Mr. Lantin's b a h Beadmaker, 13-2, aged.
Messrs. Mahomed Shaffi and S. R. A. Wahab's b a h Golshan, 14-0, 5 years.
Mr. P. J. Chenoy's g a h Nassau, aged.
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's b a h Good Luck, 13-2, aged
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b a h Collingwood, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Durban, 13-3, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Dowlat, 6 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b a h Gazal, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Heath's ch a h Portcullis, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Kayid, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Dartmoor, 13-3½, aged.

(Continued on page 12.)

GOOD LUCK'S

36 BRASS & 12 WOOD TOYS

Brass Toys. consisting a

POONA RACING SEASON.

(Continued from Page 11.)

Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Anaiza, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Bright's ch a h Gold King, 6 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's bl a h Black Hussar, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Earl, 6 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Fury, 13-1½, aged.

THE LAWN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's w a h White Silk, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Khundil, 14-0, 5 years.
Messrs. A. E. Dakeel and Syed Ahmed's ch a h Defender, 13-3½, aged.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's g a h Tit Bits, 14-0, aged.
Mr. M. Gouldass' b a g Rose Hill, 6 years.
Mr. J. N. DeSouza's b a h Investor, 5 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's g a h Silver Streak, 6 years.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. DeSoysa's b a h Lord Roseberry, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. DeSoysa's b a h Argonaut, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Abdul Latif Mandil's g a h Ferry Boat, 13-3, aged.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's b a h Najdi, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's ch a h Resident, 13-3½, 5 years.
Mr. Noble's ch a h Warminster, 13-3½, 6 years.
Messrs. Downes and Baikie's g a h Diamond King, 14-0, aged.
Mr. N. E. Bolia's b a h Mooltan, aged.
Mr. Holmes' g a h Excelsior, aged.
Mr. J. K. Irani's g a g Bhookhri, 13-3½, aged.
Messrs. Mahomed Shafi and M. T. Kazrani's b a h Sufwat, aged.
Mr. Syed Rashid's g a h Winning Post, 6 years.
Mr. Aspandiar Ardesher's bl a h Bayonet, 14-0, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Durban, 13-3, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Dowlat, 6 years.
Mr. Heath's ch a h Portcullis, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Anaiza, 14-0, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Dartmoor, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Natal, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. Hesan's ch a h Hadoor, aged.
Messrs. Dara Cowasjee and Arnold's b a h Red Cross, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quality, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Bright's ch a h Gold King, 6 years.
Messrs. R. S. Captain and T. V. Shroff's g a h Aladdin, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. Bennett's g a h Balloon, 6 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Osprey, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Fury, 13-1½, aged.
Mr. F. Garda's b a h Nizam-ul-Mulk, aged.

THE POONA COUNTRY-BRED ST. LEGER.—Distance 1¼ miles.

H. H. Maharaja of Patiala's br cb m Cherson Lass, 4 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Patiala's br ch m Cherson Bill, 4 years.
Mrs. A. Symonds' b cb m Peggy, 4 years.
Major A. de C. Rennick's b cb h Joffre, 3 years.
Mr. C. Quinn Young's b cb m Lady Carbine, 4 years.
Lt.-Col. J. J. Richardson's b cb h Mountain Apple, 4 years.
H. H. The Nizam's Stud Deptt.'s br cb h Mundercel, 4 years.
H. H. The Nizam's Stud Deptt.'s br cb h Alicel, 4 years.
H. H. The Nizam's Stud Deptt.'s br cb m Avocel, 4 years.
H. H. The Nizam's Stud Deptt.'s ch cb h Buxtoncel, 4 years.
H. H. The Nizam's Stud Deptt.'s ch cb m Harvestcel, 3 years.
H. H. The Nizam's Stud Deptt.'s b cb m Couradel, 3 years.
Mr. A. W. Essa's b cb h Apple Pie, 4 years.
Capt. Sirdar Singh of Shahpura's b cb h Courtier, 4 years.
Mr. F. M. Garda's br cb h Submarine, 4 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's ch cb h Munro, 4 years.
H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's bl cb h Curzon, 4 years.
Mrs. D. M. Bright's br cb m Cider, 4 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's b cb h Tipster, 4 years.
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's br cb h Black Lead, 4 years.
Capt. J. Crawford's b cb m Artist's Model, 3 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b cb h Applewood, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s bl cb h Coral, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s bl cb h Cupid, 4 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's ch cb h Cuidon, 3 years.
Mr. J. L. Keenan's br cb h Corporal, 4 years.
Mr. A. Coningham's b cb h Suffona, 3 years.
Mysore Govt. Stud Farm's bl cb h Belgravian, 3 years.
H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's bl cb h Better Luck, 3 years.
H. H. Maharani of Baroda's ch cb m Douglassie, 3 years.
Mr. A. Coningham's bl cb m Mungar, 4 years.
Mysore Govt. Stud Farm's ch cb m Munas, 4 years.
Mysore Govt. Stud Farm's ch cb m Doughty, 4 years.

Final Entries close on Tuesday, 26th August, 1919; except for the Poona C. B. Derby and C. C. St. Leger which closed on the 30th June, 1918.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES

SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

Although there was a short drizzle it did not in any way ameliorate the conditions and we had one of the sultriest afternoons yesterday. The attendance was poor and so was the card which consisted only of five races. The fields ruled small in all the races except the last and the winners won easily except in the Empire Plate.

The proceedings opened with the Summer Hurdle Plate in which only five started. Backers were non-plussed to decide, which to back, Brandichoc or Pomade, both of which represented Scot's Stable. Brandichoc, however, was the public favourite with Silver Lining, second favourite. In this race nothing could live with Silver Lining, who won from pillar to post.

The Elgin Plate came next, and here again it took the backers a long time to decide, which to back the Llansinfried or Valentine's Brook. In the end, however, the former became the firm favourite. Valentine's Brook was the quickest away and at one time it seemed as if she would win, but she failed to see it out and Llansifried, nicely ridden by Mr. Eves, won easily.

In the River Plate, there were only four starters, Lu Lad being the favourite. The public backed him heavily and he won easily after allowing Bachelor's Prospect to lead for the major part of the journy. He was the warmest favourite of the day and no better price than half the money could be obtained on him.

Then came the Empire Plate for which Alannah was backed very heavily, but Shwe Dine, ably ridden by Walker, won after a sensational race on the post by a short head. Had Alannah kept straight in the run, she would undoubtedly have won in the Kalighat Plate. The public would not have anything but Jim Crack, Zelia and Little Simon, and these had the race all to themselves, Zilia winning quite easily.

THE SUMMER HURDLE PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles, over 7 flights.

Mr. White's SILVER LINING, 10-7, Heron 1
Mr. Qhom's POMADE, 11-0, Hayhoe 2
Mr. Ahmed's GLENLYON, 9-13, Seastream. 3
Mr. Allen's BRANDICHOC, 10-13, Thompson 4

Also ran:—Monopoly 10-0.

Totalizators paid Rs. 38 win, and Rs. 18, and 23 places.

Betting:—7 to 4 Brandichoc, 5 to 2 Silver Lining, threes Pomade, fives Glenlyon, twenties Monopoly.

The Race:—Silver Lining was the quickest away and jumping like a stag showed way to Glenlyon, Brandichoc and Pomade with Glenlyon last. For a short while Glenlyon seemed to be gaining on the leador, but then Silver Lining drew away again. Pomade was sent along now and although he beat all else he could make no impression on the leader, who won by 2 lengths, 15 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—2 minutes 59 1/5 secs.

ELGIN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Ever's LLANSINFRIED, 8-12, Owner. 1
Mr. Owen Valentine's BROOK, 9-0, White. 2
Mr. Thomas' JACK, 8-13, Hayhoe 3
Mr. Thomas Lough's CORRIB, 8-9, Pullin. 4

Also ran:—Highfield Lady, 8-5, Pick of the Bunch, 8-1, Sunny Time, 7-13

Betting:—5 to 4 on Llansinfried, threes Valentine's Brook, seven Jack, eights Lough Corrib, tens Highfield Lady, twenties others.

The Race:—Highfield Lady, Llansinfried and Valentine's Brook, were the quickest away. On settling down Valentine's Brook took commanding lead, but Mr. Evers shook Llansinfried up, who gradually wearning the leader down, won by 1½ lengths. Jack came with a sudden rush towards the close, but failed to be second by a short head.

Time:—1 minute, 3 4/5 seconds.

THE RIVER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Singh's LU LAD, 9-1, Pullin 1
Mrs. Davies' BACHELOR'S PROSPECT, 9-6, Harrison 2
Mr. Ghosal's SLIPPERY ANN, 7-9, White. 3
Mr. Edward's QUALITY, 7-0, (dec. 6 lbs.) Seastream 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 14 for win, and Rs. 11 and 11 for places.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Lu Lad, twos Bachelor's Prospect, tens Slippery Ann, twenties Quality.

The Race:—Bachelor's Prospect streaked out in front and led by about four lengths, other three being locked together behind. After they had gone half a mile, the leader began to come back to the field and Pullin making his call on Lu Lad he responded gamely and collaring the Leader opposite the stands, won cleverly by ¾ length, 4 lengths between the 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 minute, 18 1/5 seconds.

THE EMPIRE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs

Mr. Roy Chandhuri's SHWE DINE, 8-2, Walker 1
Mr. Galstaun's ALANNAH, 8-13, Thompson 2
Mr. Ever's MIDSAND, 9-3, Owner 3
Messrs. Ariff Mahmood's GIBBERISH, 9-12, Hayhoe 4

Also ran:—Kilrea, 9-8.

Betting:—5 to 4 on Alannah, twos Shwe Dine, fives Midsand tens to fifties Gibberish.

The Race:—Kilrea led fresh Alannah, then came Midsand with Gibberi next and Shwe Dine last. There was no chance in the order of running till the half mile post was reached, where the order was Midsand, Alannah and Shwe Dane. The last two made an exciting race of it, Shwe Dine winning on the post by a short head, half a length between the 2nd and the 3rd.

Time:—2 minutes 35 2/5 seconds.

THE KALIGHAT PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Fleming's ZELIA, 9-3, Fenton 1
Mr. Dutty LITTLE SIMON, 9-7, Thompson 2
Mr. Ever's JEM CRACK, 8-11, Owner 3
Mr Dee's DECLARED 9-11, Larrisan ... 4

Also Ran.—Bideawee 9-7, Watch Tower 9-4, Luna 8-6, Master Priam 7-5, Emmie 7-2 (Dec. 4 lbs.) Clematis 7-0.

Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 36, Places Rs. 14, Rs. 16 and Rs. 14.

Betting.—7 to 2 Zelia, foure Jem Crack, 8 to 2 Little Simon, sevens Declared, Tens to fifties others.

The Race.—Master Priam led them for about three furlongs Clematis and Watch Tower being last. From a distance Zelia, Little Simon, Jem Crack and Declared came off from the neck, Zelia going easy won by 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/4 length between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—1 min. 33 secs.

MAHARAJA OF BIKANER.

VICEROY'S CONGRATULATIONS ON END OF MISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

The following letter was sent by his Excellency the Viceroy to his Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner on his return to India from the Peace Conference:—

"I was very glad recently to have an opportunity of meeting your Highness in Bombay and of welcoming you back to India at the conclusion of your labours in Paris and London. I feel, however, that I should like to write you a line to congratulate you very heartily on the great part which you have played since you accepted the Prime Minister's invitation last year to assist in the peace deliberations as the representative of the Princes and Chiefs of India. I know with what remarkable ability and political sagacity your Highness has performed your tasks and India owes to you and to your colleagues a debt of gratitude for having so worthily represented her in the greatest gathering of statesmen that the world has seen. I have read with much interest the letters of hearty appreciation which your Highness has received from the Prime Minister and from Mr. Montagu, copies of which your Highness handed me in Bombay. I am glad to see that these letters have been published in the press, so that all India is aware of the splendid work which your Highness and your colleagues have done, not only during the actual peace negotiations, but in connection with the League of Nations and the Labour Convention. I trust that your Highness is now enjoying a well earned rest at your capital and that you will soon recover from the fatigues and strain of the last eight months.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE
Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the virile power and rectifies all urinary disorders. In fact, it makes man man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body refresh the memody, and to guard against debility. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees ten only (13s. 4d.). Postage extra. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar India.

BOMBAY RENT ACTS.

EXTENDED FOR TWO YEARS.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

The Bombay Government have issued the following notifications in connection with the Bombay Rent Acts:—

No. 3381.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section I of the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions) Act, 1918 (Bom. II of 1918), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall remain in force for a period of two years after the date of the termination of the present war as determined by clause (1) of section 2 of the Termination of the Present War (Definition) Act, 1919 (V of 1919).

No. 3382.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section I of the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions, No. 2) Act, 1918, (Bom. VII of 1918), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall remain in force for a period of two years after the date of the termination of the present war as determined by clause (1) of section 2 of the Termination of the Present War (Definition) Act, 1919 (V of 1919).

SITUATION ON N.-W. FRONTIER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

The latest reports of the inter-tribal fighting in Swat indicate that the forces of the Nawab of Dir have suffered a very severe defeat at the hands of the Swatis. The latter have not so far shown any signs of hostility to the Government. General Ghulam Nabi, commanding at Jalalabad has arrived at Hazarno in connection with British Boundary Commission, which is demarcating the boundary between Kabul River and Tsatsobi Pass. Khirgi camp was sniped yesterday, and an attack on a convoy was repulsed near Dabra south-west of Tank on the night of the 20th, but no large Lashkar has been located in the vicinity.

A GALLANT INDIAN I. M. S. OFFICER.

We are given to understand that Captain A. Y. Dabholkar, M.C., I.M.S., 2/6th Gurkha Rifles, Salonika Expeditionary Force, is confirmed in the Indian Medical Service. Captain Dabholkar went out to Mesopotamia in 1915; he has been on active service up to this date with a slight break of one month's leave; he was twice wounded in actions in Mesopotamia, and in appreciation of his gallantry he was awarded the Military Cross. He was subsequently mentioned in General Marshall's Despatch for Meritorious Services. He is at present posted in the Caucasus.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE HOSTEL.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly oblige us, the resident-students of the Elphinstone College Hostel, by publishing this letter in your esteemed paper? The matter of this letter, though it refers to a particular body of some hundred lives, is not really a private affair. It is one of public consideration, for it pertains to an institution which is Governmental and as such must be brought to the notice of the public, who send their sons to this hostel, for residence and study.

The main complaint is about the lack of necessary sanitary arrangements, the defect demanding immediate attention.

In spite of the spacious premises of the hostel and in spite of all the pains, taken by our vigilant Superintendent the hostel suffers from filthy conditions. The surrounding atmosphere is not good enough. On the contrary it becomes unhealthy and why?

The first and foremost cause is the existance, in close proximity of the Police Hostel, which is kept in a dirty and neglected condition. The second reason is that the so-called rooms of this well-known hostel are not roomy. Who the planner and architect of these ultra-magnificent buildings in Bombay was generations of students might still be left to wonder. The last but not the least defect is that sunshine never enters our rooms, be they facing the East or West. And you know that where it does not enter, disease is at a premium. That is always the case. Diseases and epidemics find easy access here. For the present, malaria is our distinguished guest!

We cry for a doctor. But the busy doctor comes not! Send him invitations, request him or do what you will, he would do everything except come. He says he is engaged for only four visits a month. (And for this he gets two hundred rupees). Thus we are compelled to send for other doctors who, needless to say, charge us exorbitantly. These defects can easily be removed and the hostel can be made a model institution, as every one of us expects and wishes it to be. But there is also "but" here, as always in such cases—only if responsible persons will it. Yours,—etc.,

"PADMANABH."

Bombay, Aug. 20.

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C. B. 209.

KILLED BY A MOTOR.

CHAUFFEUR BOLTS AFTER ACCIDENT.

The Coroner held an inquest, touching the death of a Hindu boy, Sadu Dhondu, aged about eight years, residing at Byculla, with his parents.

The deceased's mother was seated on the foot-path near her house with the deceased, on the 17th instant, and the boy got up and ran across the road. She called out to him, but a motor-car came and knocked down the deceased and ran over him. The car drove away without stopping. The boy was taken to the Dr. Masina's Hospital, but he was found to be dead on arrival there.

Abdulla Ismael Budhiani said a cry was raised, when the car passed him: "Catch the motor" as a boy had been run over. He could not take down the number as smoke was ejected, and it was difficult to see anything. The car turned into Victoria Road and sped away at full speed when people shouted.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries resulting from his having been run over by a motor car, the driver of which had not been discovered.

VACCINATION HORRORS!

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In response to your correspondent D. inviting, in your paper of 20th instant, medical opinions regarding diseases caused by vaccination, I, though not a medical man, beg to say that my daughter, who was quite healthy, became ill after I got her vaccinated, and she died after a very long and very painful illness.

I remember to have read in "The Bombay Chronicle" some two years ago, that Dr. Master, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, complained about the use of contaminated vaccine which made about 200 *children suffer much*.

I beg to support your correspondent D.'s appeal to kind hearted doctors to publish their experiences about the diseases caused by vaccination.—Yours, etc.,

LAMENTING FATHER.

S S Okara:—The B I S N Company's steamer Okara, 3,438 tons, Captain H W Tallant, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with ballast.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bandra, 1,877 tons, Captain W Wigger, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR

DIABETES SPECIALIST.

A RARE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF DIABETES.

Of the many testimonials which have been accorded to him by those who have got completely cured by his treatment, the following are taken at random:—

RAO BAHADUR KESHAVLAL G. TRIVADY, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Bombay Presidency (and Chief Revenue Officer, Junagadh State), writes:—It gives me great pleasure to testify to the efficacy of the Medicines of Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, DIABETES SPECIALIST of Madras. I was under his treatment for six weeks in course of which the specific gravity of Urine fell from 1038 to 1015 degrees, and sugar which was considerable in the beginning, became always most imperceptible—which means a wonderful cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many Doctors and Physicians, before. I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality of his drugs which seem to be purely vegetable drugs.

Junagadh, 17th December, 1916.

Mr. N. K. KARODE, Chemical Analyser, Junagadh State, writes on 2nd December, 1918:—I am glad to certify that Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, treated Rao Bahadur Keshavlal G. Trivadi in 1916 for Diabetes and effected cure in the course of about six weeks. At the commencement of the treatment the Sp. Gr. of his urine was 1038 and it gradually fell to 1015 and accordingly the quantity of sugar also decreased and came down almost to normal. Dr. S. R. Iyengar's treatment seems to consist of native drugs and the effect is marvellous. I am of opinion that anybody suffering from this disease should take benefit of Dr. Iyengar's treatment.

CONSULTATION HOURS:—
8 to 9 a.m., and 5 to 6 p.m.

Address.—
Janmashtami Building,
Opp. "Cama Bag", Khetwadi Main Road,
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to learn about the fresh arrival of a limited but well-assorted consignment of the Toilet Preparations and Perfumery of the famous Beauty-Specialists of America, AUBRY SISTERS. Seekers of real toilet luxury will do well to get their requirements early for fear of disappointment again.

AUBRY SISTERS' BEAUTIFIER.

The pet of the Ladies that beautifies, removes all blemishes of the skin and complexion and assists in the retention of natural beauty. Protects the skin from its oldest enemies—the inclement weather, the sun and the dust—and keeps it fresh, clear and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists. White and Flesh. In three sizes.

AUBRY SISTERS' FACE POWDER.

Lends a charm of its own to the face. Gives tone to the skin and is safest to use. Adheres and defies detection. Flesh and White. Two sizes. Also in Satin top boxes. A toilet de Luxe, luxuriously perfumed.

AUBRY SISTERS' LIQUID TINT.

The secret of many a rosy cheek. Gives the most natural effects and the smile of satisfaction.

AUBRY SISTERS' TALC POWDER.

Beauty's first aid to dainty freshness. Keeps baby sweet and "kissable." Delightful after bath and after shave. Assorted odours. In decorated tins with sprinkler top. Also in glass bottles with sprinkler. Highly perfumed. A dainty toilet for dainty damsels.

AUBRY SISTERS' GREASELESS CREAM.

Combines the attractions of many superior quality face creams. Vanishes after application, imparting freshness and vigour and leaving a cool and soothing sensation behind. Gents find it delightful after shave.

Other preparations in stock are DEPILATORY POWDER, for removing superfluous hair; SOAP for the most tender skins and recommended for use along with the other preparations of the Specialists; TOOTH PASTE, for making the teeth Pearl-White, PERFUMES and TOILET WATERS, the delight of the aristocrat, COLD CREAM for chapped hands, Lip Rouge, etc.

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Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

"LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN ANCIENT INDIA."

The plan of setting recognised European authorities to compose monographs on specific Indian subjects had sense when Indians trained in Western methods of research were not available. The Parsi community in this Presidency showed early avidity for Occidental culture though by no means earlier than the advanced classes in Bengal and they still continue to patronise works on their religion and history written in the West. Their appreciation is typified in a special endowment called the Translation Fund which subsidises or supports translations into English or Gujarati of Continental productions relating to communial concerns past and present. A bibliography of books on Zoroastrianism is periodically brought out for the Parsis by a German scholar. Evidences, however, are accumulating of first rate research work achieved by Indians. "Local Government in Ancient India" by Dr. Radhakumad Mookerji, M.A., Ph.D. of the Mysore University is a fine illustration of what Indians can accomplish, given adequate facilities for original research.

It is an irony that the book has been issued from a Presidency which Bombay in its commercial conceit used to characterise the benighted province. It seems the University of Mysore contemplates the issue of a series of works on diverse phases of Indian history. The object of the present book is indicated in all too brief Foreword by the Marquess of Crewe:

"The advancing steps of Indian government aided as time goes on by the guiding hand rather than by the all-sustaining arm of Britain are a matter of concern to millions of Britons who will never see India. It is our duty, therefore, to admit into the recesses of an obscure and difficult inquiry all the light which can be thrown upon them by comparative study of past annals. India, as Dr. Mookerji reminds us, enjoyed from the earliest dawn of her history a singularly complete system of local government; and he points a moral not to be ignored by ourselves that in the absence of modern facilities of communication and consequently of digestion this fact offers the main explanation of the early existence of great Indian Empire comparable in area to our own."

Some of the author's views will scarcely command ready acceptance and it is not easy to see why he considers the Musalmans of India as aliens, except on the assumption that dealing with a period of high antiquity when Muhammad was not born, Dr. Mookerji has come to regard even the religious denomination as foreign. If an English Jew can claim to belong to the British nation it is hard to conceive a Musalman of India as anything but an Indian. The Hindu society doubtless remained for generations aloof from the first Mussalman settlers and there is testimony of continued Hindu culture despite Muhammedan invasions. In Bengal, under Islamic rule, Vaishnavism displayed phenomenal vitality. The ruler Nasir Shah, who long before Akber's day—attempted to translate the Mhabharata, was deeply influenced by Hindo thought. About the same time the Bhagvat Purana was made accessible in a vernacular. The coelescence of thought had a still earlier beginning. For, despite the adoration of sovereignty, Indian multitudes had in solution a considerable deal of socialism which Dr. Mookerji informs us held in check the elements which are a menace to Occidental civilisation of to-day."

The mass of materials out of which the book is built consists of two varieties, that of the north and of the south. The northern sources run soon dry. The records of the south do not fail us till almost the British era. The dominating Mussalman faith greatly affected the north. Purer Hinduism was conserved in the south of the Vindhyas. This explains the dictum of many Englishmen that the lower down the peninsula you travel the remoter antiquity you reach as reflected and perpetuated by the customs of the Tamils. A judicious and unbiassed use is made of Brahmanical and Buddhistic authorities. The latter naturally weigh more with modern savants inasmuch as they have no stake in depicting the masses as they ought to have lived rather than as they did live and die. Jain literature would hardly seem to be drawn upon, as a compensation the student being provided with extaustive epigraphical data. The received translations are at times critically examined as at p. 53.

It was well to have brought out the darker side of Indian society. Conscientious Indian students should not run the risk of glossing over social disabilities which, when sprung upon an uncritical public, fail to remove the impression of studiously suppressed facts.

The footnotes embodying the original Oriental authorities were doubtless indispensible. But if the author thought it necessary to cite all his authorities he would have better consulted the convenience of the hasty reader by relegating all his sources to the footnotes. The book is not meant for the few and the learned. The general reader will fee drawn to it, but will, it is to be feered, be wary of brackets impregnated with heavy records. The book is dedicated to his highness Sri Krishna Raja Wadiyar Bahadur Maharaja of Mysore. Happy the prince that encourages such learning.

G. K. N.

INDIA AND THE WAR.

India and the War" which is to be published by the Imperial publishing Co., of Lahore and Bombay is, we are informed making good progress It will contain numerous photographs showing the gallant deeds of Indian armies on various fronts. Some of these photographs are procured from the Central Publicity Board. It will also contain small biographies of various ruling chiefs, princes, zamindars and others who either as soldiers or citizens rendered services to the Empire. A section of the book is reserved for commercial magnates who helped the war either with money or munition.

RATIONALISM.

(By David Graham Bar-at-Law, Publishers T. and T. Clark, 7-6d. net)

Votaries of Rationalism will welcome the latest work of Mr. Graham, "Religion Intellect," as a distinct addition to theological literature. The prime object of the book is to induce as many people as possible of all nations and tribes and tongues and callings t "enter into and worship God within the spacious service and all sacred Temple of spiritual intelligence." The author has set himself a great theme, which may give shock to the bigoted doctrinaires in the domain of the theology and his exposition is as lucid as it is well-expressed and pointed. It is a stimulating book, which should give food for thought. Like Emerson the author has a very happy knack of expressing ideas in a crisp way as the following will illustrate:

(1) "To be great is the proper mission of human soul.

(2) He is no Protestant who fears thought.

(3) Thought will submit to no slavery. It religiously demands absolute freedom and lays religious claims to rule our lives. Slavery of the mind is worse than slavery of the body.

(4) The grand need of mankind is to be posessed of and pervaded by Heroic Ireals and Heroic Ideals are Intellectual.

(5) The stupid person plays about the most frightful part in human history. He is perhaps the most powerful of Satan's Auxiliary Forces.

(6) The proceedings of one right man are of more inherent worth than the movements of a whole universe of unspiritual essences.

(7) Awaken the people to a living sense of their Spiritual needs and to a clear comprehension and realisation of their Spiritual Potentialities and of the Splendour of their Calling."

Mr. Graham emphasises the greatness of human mind and its vast reach of possibilities of the knowables which practically seems to discard the agnostic theory of the limit of the knowables. Such rationalistic enterprise should mark the beginning of a new era in the domain of free thinking in religion as a logical sequel to the Renaissance period of the sixteenth century. Human mind with Reason as its presiding deity, is sacredly endowed, says the author, and whatever therefore in religion does not appeal to intelligence is blind mummary. This, in short, is the thesis which the author has worked out in an exceptionally illuminating way and he comes to the conclusion that no spiritual salvation seems to be attainable by any man but through intelligence and good conduct. Says the author:

"Perfect religion consists of perfect life-practice arising out of and governed by a perfect doctrinal consistency. All the Intelligence in the Universe must presumably be in favour of such a Reformation."

An exhaustive criticism of the principles discussed in the book is not possible within the limited space but it may be safely stated that it rejects the mystic element by attributing larger scope and greater potentialities to human mind which may not appeal to the imagination of believers in miracles, which have so far extensively pervaded the theological literature of all ages.

MAXIM GORKY.

According to "Vorwaerts," Maxim Gorky has been captured and shot by Bolshevik troops. There is no certainty in Russian news. Prince Kropotkin was reported last year to have been done to death by soldiers, but he lived to report that he was well and happy. Gorky was 50 at the time of his reported murder, but he was really a survivor of the great and creative times which gave him his reputation. In his distant island home, Gorky used to spend his latter days reading articles by Russian critics on "The End of Gorky"—an experience which while adding to the bitterness of his embittered life made him appear to the world as the apparition of a man who was once noted for his intellectual energy. He was a novelist and a revolutionary; as a novelist some of his efforts captured the imagination of the people by his originality and faithfulness to life, but there were other works which were adjudged as failures. As a revolutionary he was a typical child of his times. The great man of Russia in the days of the Tsars lived in a society which was the negation of Providence and of righteousness. Gorky's life was a protest against oppression and social wrong. He was one of those who realised that he was an exile in his own country. Circumstances threw him in the company of tramps and vagabonds; long before he could dream of authorship, he was one of the lost legion of outcastes. Cobbler, draughtsman, cook's boy, baker, fruit hawker, fisherman—he was all these in turns. A fugitive chased by his own roving disposition, he wandered in Russia. In 1892 he published his first story. By his past, his supreme qualification was his association with the vagabonds of the earth and the fierce perceptions he had regarding the hidden hand of Tsarism which made the land into one vest prison house. From 1895 onwards he was hailed as a story-teller who was supremely a son of the people. In revealing the picture of drunkards and outcastes who lived without shelter and loitered aimlessly swearing at their destiny, he charmed his readers by the zest and fidelity of his portrayal. Gorky was a pessimist because he saw little that was rosy surrounding him. If terrors in human shape stalked the stage of his mind, they were not his inventions. "Who is our real enemy?" he asked time and again with vivid knowledge of the citadel that was to be assailed. "Malva", "Chelkast," "Those who were once men"—these are the impressions of a vagabond life. It was no freak selection of his own, for where he gave expression to his knowledge and his message, he spoke only of what he knew. Fame is however an unkind guest. After he rose in reputation and was hailed by the intelligentsia, he lost something of the primal energy of mind which brought him to eminence. There is a psychological significance in Gorky's decline. He gave himself to the endless wrangles of scholastic authorship, but in it there was the dissipation of his native power; or rather the sophistications of learning dulled the edge of his genius. He lost in piquancy while in construction, always loose, he showed marks of determination. It is by the characters of his stories and his intense realism that he will be known in future. After identifying himself with Marxian Socialism, he tried the role of a playwright succeeding by his authorship of "In the Abyss." In 1905 he was arrested together with other writers whom the Police erroneously suspected of having formed a secret provisional government. He was released and then came the promulgation of the new constitution. An agnostic and a pessimist, he really had no settled convictions of his own regarding the finality of human issues. In later times, he receded, fading, to the background, a living but distant figure. The revolution brought him back to the scenes of surging life—as a journalist. The whirl carried him along. And now he is by report murdered and his genius lost to the world. We think that it was in his earlier writings that Gorky made his abiding contribution to literature; it is on them that his fame rests.

Every Curve and Dimple of Baby's wonderful little Body

is dear to you—from the clustering curls on his little head down to his pretty pink toes—and as you watch your precious darling growing bigger and stronger and lovelier every day, you will be more than ever glad that you insisted from the first that his food must be either his Mother's own Milk—or Glaxo.

For Baby's food is the building material from which he must obtain everything he needs to build up his little body, and if it is the *right* food, a strong beautiful building will result—Baby's flesh will be firm and warmly tinted—his bones straight and sound—his teeth will be like little pearls—his nerves and brain healthy and active.

Nobody can make the right kind of building material for Baby so well as a healthy Mother, and Baby will build up best if his Mother can give him enough breast milk to satisfy his needs. But if the Mother's milk is not rich or plentiful enough or if she cannot stand the strain—then Glaxo comes to her aid.

For Glaxo is pure milk made as nourishing and easily digestible as healthy breast milk, and as many mothers have told us "it agrees with Baby just like breast milk." Baby will therefore readily take a bottle of Glaxo in turn with the breast, and this is perhaps the best way of feeding Baby, for not only is Baby well nourished, but the strain on the Mother is relieved and she has so much more freedom. Should she have to go away suddenly, become ill or worried, she knows that Baby will take his Glaxo quite contentedly and the regularity of his feeding will not be interfered with.

Glaxo

Awarded Gold Medal International Medical Congress Exhibition, 1913.

By Royal Appointment to the Courts of Spain and Italy.

"Builds Bonnie Babies."

Ask Your Doctor

Or, if she prefers to do so, the Mother can increase and enrich the supply of breast milk and build up her own strength by herself taking one or two glasses of hot rich Glaxo daily, or milk puddings made with Glaxo.

But if Baby cannot have any breast milk then Glaxo should be his sole food from birth, for pure, uncontaminated milk is the only food suitable for Baby, and that is what Glaxo is—the very best of pure, rich milk made still more nourishing with extra cream and milk sugar. Like breast milk, Glaxo is entirely free from starch, flour, malt, or cane sugar, and it is superior to ordinary milk because the Glaxo Process makes it germ-free and easily digestible by even a very weak baby from birth. *A doctor says:* "Glaxo is superior to (ordinary) cow's milk for infants being so much more digestible, and should be absolutely invaluable to mothers who for some reason cannot suckle their infants."

(*Signed*)——*M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P.*

There is nothing secret about Glaxo. It is a natural product and we tell you what it is because we believe that every mother ought to know what she is giving her baby. Glaxo is highly prized by doctors and nurses all over the world; it is day by day building up an ever-increasing number of bonnie babies whose mothers are only too pleased to bear testimony to the wonderful body-building powers of Glaxo.

A mother writes of her baby: "She wears the Glaxo smile of contentment and she is one of the best of babies, so contented and good." Not only does Glaxo build happy and contented babies but it relieves the mother of so much trouble and anxiety. With Glaxo you have no fear of milk-borne diseases, no elaborate mixing to do, no cooking, no scalded or wasted milk. You simply add boiling water to Glaxo and Baby's food is ready in a couple of minutes!

You do not add milk or cream, because Glaxo itself is milk or cream. So that Glaxo is not only the safe alternative for breast milk, but it is also the easiest to prepare and so economical!—for you have no milk or cream to buy—*nothing to pay for but the Glaxo itself.*

If any tin of Glaxo does not give complete satisfaction, please return it to us and we will send you a new tin in free of all charge, returning cost of postage.

If your Chemist or Dealer cannot supply you with Glaxo please write to Glaxo Sales Manager,

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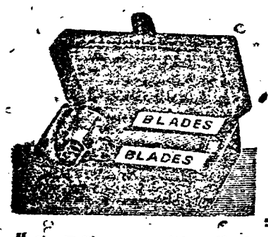

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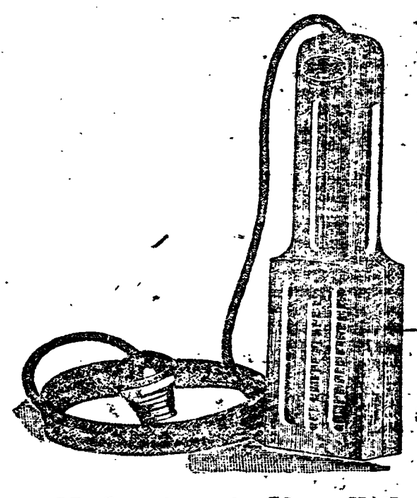

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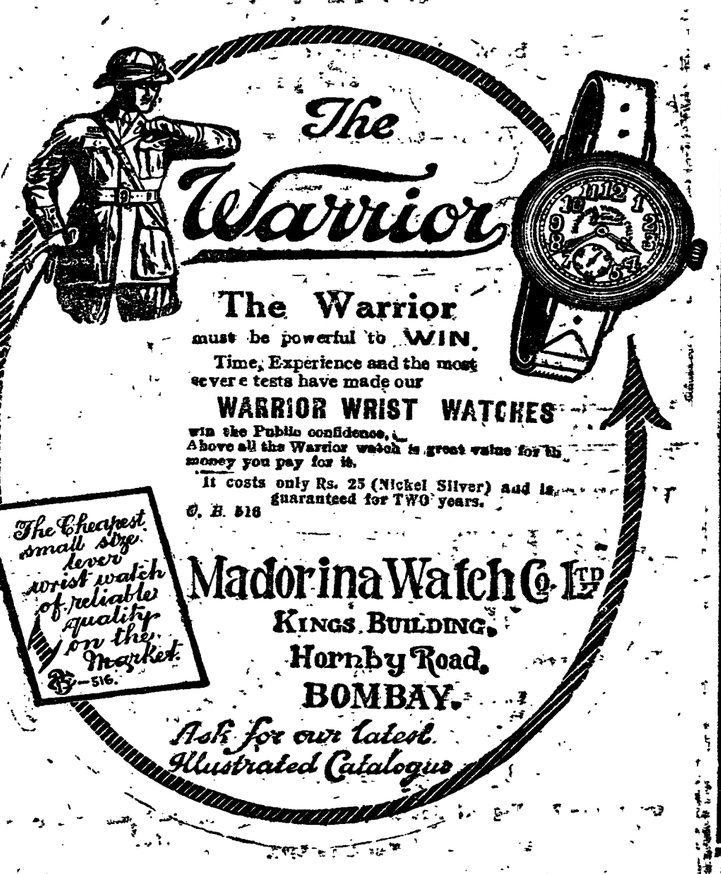

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